

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXIV.—NUMBER 2.
WHOLE NUMBER 1752.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

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A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Joseph R. Binns, Co. D, 1st Inf., whose scurrilous attack on President Cleveland was noted in last week's "Journal," was received at the War Department on Monday and forthwith accepted. Although his action in publicly assailing the honor and integrity of his superior officer was clearly in violation of the Articles of War, and rendered him subject to trial by court martial, with possible dishonorable dismissal, the authorities concluded to overlook his unmilitary conduct and allow him to surrender his commission without prejudice to his record. Lieut. Binns is now in Chicago, on leave of absence, working in the interest of the election of Bryan. He entered the service as a private in March, 1890, and subsequently became a Corporal, in which capacity he served till November, 1893, when he was appointed 2d Lieutenant. He received his commission as a result of a competitive examination among enlisted men. He is a man of good education, but of advanced socialistic tendencies. The vacancy occasioned by Lieut. Binns' retirement will promote additional 2d Lieut. James N. Pickering, of the 10th Inf., to grade of 2d Lieutenant, and he will be assigned to Binns' former regiment.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Binns, whose reading of history seems to be somewhat imperfect, says:

"The reasons which impel me to take this step are several, but fall into two distinct classes of conscience and self-interest. For the first time this government seems to me to be in the control of officers, executive, legislative and judicial, of whom, speaking generally, I believe it is true that they are utterly corrupt and self-seeking.

"If present conditions are to go on to their legitimate and inevitable end, the antipodal interests of capital and labor must so intensify that armed conflict so narrowly averted many times in the past, must assume alarming proportions, if, indeed, such conflict does not amount to revolution. Under government officials owned and controlled by capital, as it is so transparent they are to-day and have been, the military forces of the government will unquestionably be called upon, not as humanity and the great preponderance of justice require, to take the side of the poor and the oppressed, but, as the laws corruptly made and corruptly construed by corrupt and self-seeking officers dictate, to take the side of corrupt oppression.

"Such laws and such officers I am now bound by the oath of my office implicitly to obey, but I have a higher duty to humanity and justice, therefore, I resign my office and recall my oath.

"If there must needs be conflict, I am ready to fight with and for the people, but never against them when, as now, they are in the right, and I am ready to fight against that class of bankers, bondholders and monopolists who now run this government, but never for them when, as now, they are so evidently in the wrong.

"My second reason is self-interest. In the election to be decided Nov. 3 next either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan comes into power. Behind the one are arrayed all the influences of wealth I have named above; are all those who fatten and grow rich by the present unfair and unequal conditions; are all those in whose eyes wealth and position are the indubitable insignia of honor and righteousness. Behind the other are those who starve and grow poor by the present order of inequality and unfairness; are all those who inquire and judge of honor and righteousness, of justice and mercy by the facts of life as they exist."

Then follows a long argument to show that all of this is due to the want of free silver. In the course of this argument Mr. Binns says: "The Republican party is friendly to the regular Army and its leaders, foreseeing their need of its aid, will doubtless increase the Army. Thereby, as an Army officer, I would advance in rank and pay, and by the constantly continuing appreciation of the dollar, whereby prices of all merchandise and labor, except as are upheld by monopolies, must continue to decline, my pay would yet more increase in value, though at the expense of every one not also receiving a fixed income. But such advantage could not long be for me, for I could not fight against my countrymen, the poor."

He shows that the success of Bryan means a depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar, and thus a practical reduction in his income of \$1,540 a year as a Second Lieutenant. He adds: "Moreover, I am already considerably in debt, say to the amount of \$3,000, and with less income I could meet this debt, or at least not for years, therefore, under Mr. Bryan, equally as under Mr. McKinley, I must resign, though for a very different reason."

The significance of this every officer will understand. Mr. Binns would have sufficiently explained his resignation by a simple statement of this last fact, without writing so long a letter about it.

To owe more money than you can pay does not promote cheerful views of life, hence we may excuse him when he says: "In my judgment, representative government has been abundantly tried and it is utterly found wanting. Everywhere it reeks with corruption from the pettiest school district to the halls of Congress and the Executive Mansion. Evidently the system breeds corruption."

The War Department has been wise in treating Mr. Binns as Uncle Toby did the fly. He makes an obvious bid for martyrdom in the closing sentence of his letter, as follows: "Herein I have spoken far more freely than is commonly permitted to inferiors in addressing superiors. I trust I have not thereby transgressed that line which subjects me to court-martial. But as I think and have spoken only within the bounds which are the inalienable natural rights of every man, if such thought

and speech do indeed subject me to court-martial, then I am willing to accept it and suffer by it."

Mr. Binns should emigrate to China, which has a nice parental government, such as he sighs for, and where, as Mr. Beauchamp, secretary of the British Legation at Peking, reporting on the foreign trade of China, says the only wealthy people in the country are officials or ex-officials, and not a single person can be found who has grown rich from honest industry.

CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMANDS.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the Newark is not to go out of commission. She is now at Hampton Roads, and will be sent in a few days to Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will undergo necessary repairs and then take her station with the North Atlantic squadron. The retaining of the Newark in commission, after the expressed intention to lay her up in ordinary, may or may not have any special significance, but it seems to accentuate the policy of the Department to keep the home squadron up to the highest possible fighting strength. The Maine, Indiana and Texas are now at New York Yard being overhauled, and other ships will follow in the next few weeks. The winter headquarters is again to be at Hampton Roads, and the policy of the Department to keep the vessels out of Cuban waters will be maintained.

It had been intended, in the event of the Newark's going out of commission, to utilize her officers and men for the new monitor Puritan, which is to go into commission early in November, but the detail of the latter will now have to be sought from other sources. It is considered definitely assured that the Puritan's commanding officer will be Capt. John R. Bartlett, now on duty with the Light House Board. This transfer of Capt. Bartlett will result in several other changes in naval appointments. Capt. Robley D. Evans, who is soon to relinquish the command of the Indiana, it is understood, will be ordered to duty with the Light House Board, and Capt. H. C. Taylor now superintendent of the Naval War College, will be given the command of the Indiana, and Comdr. Caspar F. Goodrich will assume the superintendency of the War College. The term of Capt. William T. Sampson, Chief of Ordnance, will expire in January, and as he is desirous of seeing some sea service it is probable that he may be assigned to the command of the Oregon, which will become vacant about that time, owing to the promotion of Capt. Henry L. Howison to the grade of Commodore. Comdr. Charles O'Neil, now Inspector of Ordnance at Washington Navy Yard, has been mentioned as Capt. Sampson's successor at the expiration of the latter's present term.

The Petrel, which has been at Mare Island yard for several months, undergoing extensive repairs, will probably go into commission about Nov. 20, and it is expected that Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Ward, now on duty with the Bureau of Navigation, will be her commanding officer, and that she will be assigned to the Asiatic station. During the time the Petrel has been out of commission she has been furnished with new decks and a new magazine, and has had a general inspection of bolts and appliances and a complete overhauling.

THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

It is expected, as we stated last week, that the Infantry Drill Regulations, as revised by Maj. Gen. Ruger, will be in the hands of the printer by Nov. 30. Secretary Lamont is particularly desirous that the Regulations should be issued as soon as possible, as he wishes them to be adopted for the Army before he relinquishes his office on the 4th of March next. Still the Regulations will hardly be ready for issue much, if any, before the 1st of February, even if they are delivered as early as that date. Rejecting nothing that has been approved by experience, Gen. Ruger has inquired carefully into the reason for every movement and every order, and rejected those that are either obsolete or are not founded on sound principles. Thus he will be able to give an intelligent reason for every change he has made.

Though Gen. Ruger was one of the honor graduates of the Military Academy, in the Class of 1854, and entered the Corps of Engineers, his service since 1861 has been in command of troops. He resigned in 1855, and for six years devoted himself to practice at law, re-entering the service at the outbreak of the war in 1861 as Lieutenant Colonel, 3d Wisconsin Volunteers. He was promoted during the war to Colonel and Brigadier General of Volunteers, and received the brevet of Major General for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn." After being mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866 he was appointed Colonel in the Regular Army, received the brevet of Brigadier General "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg," and was subsequently promoted to Brigadier General, U. S. A., and Major General, U. S. A., following next in rank now after Gen. Miles, Commanding the Army. Gen. Ruger also participated during the war in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville; in the various battles of Sherman's campaign, leading up to and including the siege of Atlanta; in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, that destroyed Hood's army, and in the subsequent operations of the 23d Corps, up to and including the surrender of Gen. Johnston. He organized and commanded the 1st Division of this corps. We make this statement of well-known facts in answer to inquiries that come to us concerning the Drill Regulations. We hope that when they are once finally adopted we shall have no further changes for many years.

NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Capt. William T. Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, states that no change has been made or is contemplated in the general system of gun construction, which has been in use since the reconstruction of the Navy was undertaken. Since the date of the last annual report of this bureau seventy-one guns have been completed, viz., thirty-seven 4-inch, fourteen 5-inch, seventeen 8-inch, one 10-inch and two 12-inch. The conversion of one of the ordinary type 6-inch guns into a rapid-fire gun has been completed, and the gun is now being tested at the proving grounds. The bureau expects to convert all the 6-inch guns as opportunity offers and funds become available. In the meantime the manufacture of 6-inch R. F. guns with the Fletcher breech mechanism for battleships, 7, 8, and 9, and for certain of the auxiliary cruisers, will be carried on. The appropriation of \$250,000 for a reserve supply of guns for ships of the Navy is being utilized as follows: 13-inch B. L. R., 2; 12-inch B. L. R., 2; 8-inch B. L. R., 2; 5-inch mounts, 20; 8-inch mount, 1. These, with the guns previously authorized, will supply the needs of the naval service for some time, and the only appropriation for guns estimated for during the next fiscal year (other than those required for the three battleships whose construction was authorized by the last naval appropriation bill) is that for additional guns necessary to arm the auxiliary cruisers. The adoption by the bureau of telescope sights for all guns except the smaller calibre of R. F. guns has proved entirely satisfactory. The department has decided to utilize some of the reserve and auxiliary cruiser guns on old vessels of the regular Navy. No appropriation was made by the last Congress for the new battery for the Hartford, and an estimate therefor is again submitted. Orders were also placed for projectiles for minor calibre rapid-fire guns as follows: With the American Projectile Co., for 50,100 6-pounder shell and 5,000 3-inch shrapnel; with the American Ordnance Co., for 1,400 6-pounder shell and 5,000 3-inch shrapnel. The requirements for armor-piercing shell have been increased in severity to meet the improvements in armor. These shell must now pierce a calibre of hard-faced armor in order to be accepted. The contract of March 1, 1893, with the Bethlehem Iron Company has been completed, with the exception of six of the plates for the 12-inch B. L. R. turrets of the Iowa, weighing 225 tons in all. The last of these plates will be delivered about Dec. 1 of the present year. The contract of February 28, 1895, with the Carnegie Steel Co. has been completed, with the exception of one shutter plate for the Iowa, weighing seven tons. Great activity has been displayed by the contractors in taking in hand the manufacture of the armor under the new contracts. Up to the date of this report the Carnegie Steel Co. has forged sixty-five plates, rough-machined twenty-nine plates, carbonized fifty-one plates and water-tempered two plates, all of thicknesses ranging from four to fifteen inches. The Bethlehem Iron Co. has made about the same progress. It can safely be predicted that the construction of the new battleships will not be delayed for want of the armor. The most important ballistic test coming under the cognizance of this bureau held since the date of the last report was that on May 14, 1896, of the experimental 13-inch B. L. R. turret, fitted with a 15-inch curved harveyized nickel-steel turret plate, as a target.

The number of vessels thus far inspected and classified for use as auxiliary cruisers number nineteen on the Atlantic coast and nine on the Pacific. They will require 46 6-inch R. F. guns, 27 5-inch R. F. guns, 104 4-inch R. F. guns, 54 6-pounder R. F. guns, 8 1-pounder R. F. guns, 112 machine guns. The act contemplates the conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers of steamships of the first, second, and third classes only, consequently batteries are not assigned to those of the fourth class. Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of \$400,000 toward the armament of the vessels in question, and it is earnestly recommended that a similar appropriation be made for the next fiscal year.

With reference to the frequent press statements in regard to the disadvantages of the small calibre rifle, it is to be noted that at the present moment no nation having any pretensions to military or naval power has in contemplation any other change in the calibre of its small arms than a still further reduction. Further experiments to determine loss of accuracy due to excessive firing—in fact, the endurance of the 6-millimetre gun—were carried on at the proving grounds, and the barrel reduced in length to twenty-eight inches. The rifling was so badly worn after 2,600 rounds that the flight of the bullets was very uncertain, and it is thought the limit of accuracy is near this point.

The department having acquired the tract of land on the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, mentioned in the last annual report of the bureau, a contract was entered into during the year with W. R. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va., for the erection thereon of the necessary buildings for use as magazines, shell houses, etc., and satisfactory progress has been made with the work.

From the Naval Proving Ground Lieut. N. E. Mason, U. S. N., reports that "experiments to determine the character of burst of 6-inch shell, and their relative values as bursting charges, were conducted in the explosion chamber. A shell, fitted with single wire electric primer for ignition and proper arrangement for checking gas, and filled with 6 ounces of dry gun cotton, was successfully exploded. The shell broke up into 27 pieces, the head being the largest piece and weighing 26 pounds. The force of the explosion was quite severe. A 6-inch shell, loaded with 0.75 pound of Walsrode cannon smokeless No. 32, was exploded by using single wire electric primer, with small bag of musket powder over its mouth to insure ignition. Shell burst, the break-up being fair: 12 pieces recovered, weighing 97 pounds, the largest piece, as usual, being the head. A 6-inch shell, loaded with 0.72 pound of torpedo station smokeless shell powder, lot 1, the ignition of bursting charge being effected in the same manner as the Walsrode No. 32. Shell burst, the break-up being good as the shell with dry gun cotton, and better than the shell with Walsrode No. 32. A 6-inch shell, loaded with 1 pound of Joveite No. 2, was exploded in the same manner as the other shell. Shell broke up into 12 large pieces, band in two pieces; largest piece weighed 19.5 pounds, smallest 2 pounds; head in three pieces. Dense nitrous fumes filled the explosion chamber, preventing entrance for some time after explosion."

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

The 16th Inf. is immensely pleased with Fort Sherman and feel greatly benefited physically by the change. The lake and town are both living pictures worthy of any artist's brush. The post is less than half a mile from Coeur d'Alene, a village of eight hundred inhabitants, and is situated in the midst of a forest of pinon pines. The winters are said to be mild and very short, considering the latitude. Hunting, fishing and boating are the principal pastimes.

TOURNAMENT AND ATHLETIC COMPETITION.

Department of Colorado,
Denver, Oct. 2 and 3, 1896.

Department of the Colorado, Denver, Oct. 2 and 3, 1896.

Gen. Wheaton has just inaugurated and with much success a scheme for the physical development and the maintenance of the "esprit de Corps" of the troops in his command, which if continued, cannot but be of lasting benefit to the troops involved as well as reflect additional credit upon the wisdom of the author.

On the 2d and 3d of October there was held at Denver, Colorado, a military tournament and athletic competition between teams of the following regiments in the Department of the Colorado: The 1st Cav., 2 men; 2d Cav., 4 men; 7th Cav., 10 men; 9th Cav., 2 men; 7th Inf., 8 men; 11th Inf., 6 men; 16th Inf., 8 men; 24th Inf., 8 men.

The teams sent were post teams and were made up at the rate of one man from each troop in the garrison. The posts represented and the officers commanding the different teams were:

Fort Apache, Arizona.—7th Cav., 2 men; 11th Inf., 4 men. Lieut. W. F. Lewis, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

Fort Bayard, N. M.—1st Cav., 1 man; 7th Cav., 1 man; 24th Inf., 4 men. Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf.

Fort Douglas, Utah.—16th Inf., 8 men. Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf.

Fort DuChesne, Utah.—9th Cav., 2 men. Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav.

Fort Grant, Arizona.—7th Cav., 6 men; 24th Inf., 1 man. Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona.—1st Cav., 1 man; 7th Cav., 1 man; 24th Inf., 3 men. Capt. Wm. J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

Fort Logan, Colorado.—2d Cav., 2 men; 7th Inf., 8 men. Lieut. G. W. Melver, 7th Inf.

Whipple Barracks, Arizona.—11th Inf., 2 men. Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th Inf.

Fort Wingate, N. M.—2d Cav., 2 men. Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav.

The horses for the cavalry were drawn by lot from the best in Capt. Hoppin's Troop B, 2d Cav. There were certain standard athletic events in which both cavalry and infantry could compete, as well as special events for each arm. A handsome gold medal was given to the winner of each event and a silver medal to the holder of second place. A gold medal to the individual obtaining the highest number of points—put up by Gen. Wheaton—was also given.

PROGRAMME.

1st Event, 100 Yard Dash.—First, Morris (B), 9th Cav.; time, 10-1-5 secs. Second, Scott (E), 24th Inf. 2d Event, Throwing 16-lb Hammer.—First, Murphy (B), 7th Inf.; 97 feet 5 inches. Second, Swoop (C), 7th Inf.

3d Event, Running Broad Jump.—First, Quirk (G), 7th Inf.; 18.86 feet. Second, Swoop (C), 7th Inf.

4th Event, 220 Yard Dash.—First, Morris (B), 9th Cav.; 23-1-5 secs. Second, Scott (E), 24th Inf.

5th Event, Individual Obstacle race between infantrymen. Each contestant to be armed and equipped, campaign hat, leggings, cartridge belt, twenty cartridges, bayonet, knapsack properly packed with blanket and tent. Each man to go over the obstacle course without help. First man counts 100, second 75, third 25. Forfeit 25 points for losing rifle or knapsack; 10 points for losing hat, canteen or cup; 5 points for losing bayonet or cartridge. Contestant making greatest number of points wins. Hurdles, Army wagons, high fences and canvas formed the obstacles.—First, Marr (R), 11th Inf.. Second Finney (D), 7th Inf.

6th Event, Running High Jump.—First, Brent (A), 24th Inf.; 51-5 feet; second, McKay (C), 7th Inf.

7th Event, One-half Mile Walk.—First, Newlin (E), 2d Cav.; second, Crowley (G), 16th Inf.

8th Event, One Mile Run.—First, Scott (E), 24th Inf.; 5:45 minutes. Second, Bruen (E), 16th Inf. Scott took the lead at the start and held it doggedly, spurring whenever anyone threatened to pass him.

9th Event, Broad Swords.—First, Barnhill (K), 2d Cav. Second, Buggs (A), 7th Cav. In this event Barnhill and Ross (F), 9th Cav., fought two bouts to a draw before the latter finally succumbed and Barnhill was enabled to meet Briggs. Plastron, mask with a paper plume and broad swords were used in these bouts, which brought forth the greatest enthusiasm from the crowd.

Tenth Event—One-half mile go-as-you-please; between infantrymen fully equipped for the field. First, Ross (B), 11th Inf.; second, Campbell (D), 11th Inf.

Eleventh Event—Tent pegging; by mounted troopers armed with sabre; peg to be placed in middle of ring; start at east side; horse to cover fifty yards in eight seconds or less; if peg is hit, to count 1; if knocked down, 2; if carried on sabre to count 6 points; highest total three scores to win. First, Ross (F), 9th Cav., 7 points; second, McGowan (F), 7th Cav., 6 points.

Twelfth Event—Skirmishers' race; between infantrymen armed with rifle and bayonet; 220 yards; contestants to halt at marked points, to lie down and fire five cartridges, leaving empty shells. First, Covell (H), 16th Inf., Noble (F), in lead; second, 24th Inf.

Thirteenth Event—Manikin race; between mounted cavalrymen armed with revolver; to start at east end at pistol shot, take hurdle in middle of track, to halt at manikin and return with it to starting point, manikin to be stuffed with straw and to weigh not less than twenty pounds. First, Ross (F), 9th Cav.; second, Rodd (I), 2d Cav. This was a pretty and exciting scene, Rodd being only a head behind Ross, and both at full speed as they crossed the line, their manikins tucked under their arms. At the conclusion of the events of the day an excellent, snappy mounted drill in the school of the troop and of the troop was given by Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin's Troop B, of the 2d Cav.

SECOND DAY.

Fourteenth Event—120-yard hurdle race. First, Covell (H), 16th Inf., 19-3-5 seconds; second, Harris (F), 7th Inf.

Fifteenth Event—Standing broad jump. First, Rollins (B), 24th Inf., 10-26 feet; second, Finney (D), 7th Inf.

Sixteenth Event—Pole vaulting for height. First, Doyle (A), 16th Inf., 8 feet; second, Wheeler (F), 24th Inf.

Seventeenth Event—Bayonet race for infantry; five bayonets stuck in the ground at intervals of ten yards, and each competitor required to bring them, one at a time to the starting point, fixing each one in a rifle. First, Ross (B), 11th Inf.; second, Marr (A), 11th Inf.

Eighteenth Event—Novelty race (cavalry); between mounted troopers; ride length of course, standing with crossed stirrups, dismount and mount faced to the rear and return to scratch faced to rear. First, Ross (F), 9th Cav.; second, Barnhill (K), 2d Cav.

Nineteenth Event—Half-mile relay race, between equipped infantry teams of four men each. First, 7th Inf., Noble (F), in lead; second, 24th Inf.

Twentieth Event—Putting sixteen-pound shot. First, Doyle (A), 16th Inf., 33-1-5 feet; second, Rollins (B), 24th Inf., 32-9-10 feet.

Twenty-first Event—Infantry novelty race; men to start at scratch; rifles with bolts taken out and apart, one hundred yards away; run to rifles, put bolts together, fire cartridge and return to scratch. First, Ross (B), 11th Inf., 52 seconds; second, Covell (H), 16th Inf.

Twenty-second Event—Horsemanship and use of revolver and sabre at head and rings; to consist of firing, cuts and thrusts on both sides at both infantry and cavalry; hurdles and water jump; twelve objects in all; each run to count 30 and each trooper to have two runs. First, Briggs (A), 7th Cav., 44 points; second, Ross (F), 9th Cav., 39 points. This was quite a unique performance, especially to the civilian spectators. The applause was hearty and well deserved.

Twenty-third Event—Wrestling bareback; for cavalry in blue shirts and leggings, par. 350, D. R., to apply. First, Collins (D), 7th Cav.; second, McGowan (F), 7th Cav. Some very pretty horsemanship as well as skillful wrestling was seen in this contest, their appreciation of which the spectators loudly showed.

Twenty-fourth Event—Potato race (mounted); when last potato is brought in all must be placed in basket, horse mounted and pistol fired in air as signal for completion. First, Collins (D), 7th Cav.; second, Ross (F), 9th Cav.

Twenty-fifth Event—Mounted gymnastics; five minutes at command; five minutes at will. First, McGowan (F), 7th Cav.; second, Barnhill (K), 2d Cav.

The prize for the individual obtaining the most points—the General's Medal—fell to Trooper Patrick Ross, of F Troop of 9th Cav., who won three first prizes and two seconds, not counting the General's medal. Probably the most sensational feature of the contests was the wonderful sprinting of Trooper William Morris, of B Troop of the 9th Cav., whose speed no one in any way approached. In running for record against champion runners in Denver on the second day of the contests one of the watches (the one held by a professional timer) registered 10 seconds flat, while the one held by Army officers pointed to 10-1-5 for the 100-yard dash. There is no doubt but that the young sprinter who has never really trained, and who is slow in getting off, has enormous speed in him if properly handled. His speed at 220 yards was argued by some watch holders as 22-4-5. There were other events, notably the hammer throwing and the standing broad jump, in which good records were made. The tournament was a great success, and it is hoped and cannot but be believed that its continuance as a permanent annual Army contest will soon be assured. Much credit is due to the following officers, constituting the Games Committee, for their indefatigable labors in behalf of the enterprise: Capt. E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., aide. The other officers of the games were: Referees—Capt. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. For mounted events—Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., aide. Judges at finish—Lieut. G. W. Melver, 7th Inf.; Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav.; Lieut. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf.; Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav. Field Judges—Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav.; Lieut. William G. Sills, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th Inf. Inspectors—Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav.; Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf. Timekeepers—Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf.; Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th Inf.; Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf. Judge of walking—Capt. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. Announcer—Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf. Starter—Mr. John W. Ernest, Denver Athletic Club. Clerk of the course—Lieut. Otto Rosenbaum, 7th Inf. Scorer—Lieut. William M. Wallace, 7th Inf. Marshal—Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Gen. Miles witnessed a review of the troops on Monday, though they had just gone 500 miles, and on Sunday thirty miles in five hours. He was much impressed with the fine condition and appearance of men and horses. He examined with interest Lieut. Pattison's horse, who made his long ride of 110 miles.

Jefferson Barracks will be well represented at the coming horse show, writes a St. Louis correspondent. It is hoped the cavalry there will give a military drill in the arena of the hall. All the officers, with their families, will be present, and the field exercises of the troops will be watched with eager interest. Lieut. Will Schuetze, of the U. S. Navy, will be here from the East to attend the horse show. Maj. Booth, Quartermaster at the barracks, and his handsome bride, will attend several nights in the week.

Gen. M. R. Morgan, Commissary General of Subsistence, shows a total expenditure of \$2,169,684.98 for the year ending June 30. The purchasing stations at Washington, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Los Angeles have been discontinued. The recommendation of last year that officers serving in the field or on transports, should be allowed a ration a day and one for a servant is renewed; also those asking that cooks and bakers be enlisted, and that sections 1230 and 1230 of the Revised Statutes should be repealed, and section 1144 so amended as to limit sales at cost prices to cases of necessity. Five thousand of the manual Army books have been printed, or provided for, and 600 of the Handbook of Subsistence Stores. Ninety Commissary Sergeants are in service. Four officers of the Corps are in Washington, three in New York, two in Chicago, two in Colorado, and one each at Vancouver Barracks, St. Louis, Omaha, Boston, San Antonio, Kansas City and New Orleans. One officer of the Corps has died during the year and four have been retired.

Destitute citizens were supplied to the extent of 244 incomplete rations at a few military posts upon orders of the commanding officers. Fourteen days' rations were furnished on requests of the Department of State to J. W. Sparks, United States Consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico, for distribution by him to a number of colored persons, citizens of the United States, near that place, who were returning from Mexico in a destitute condition, to their homes in Alabama. The total expenditure of the department for the year was \$2,169,684.

Balloons were used in the recent German army maneuvers. Each corps had a balloon handled by sixty men. Six gas carriages, drawn each by six horses, belonged to each balloon, and the unloading, filling and sending up took only fourteen minutes. The balloons were kept at a height of 3,200 feet, from which the officers telegraphed to headquarters and sent sketches of the enemy's position down the rope.

To put down a handful of oppressed islanders Spain has sent out three times as many troops as England did in 1857 to suppress her Indian mutiny and restore the loyalty of 300,000,000 subjects. The number of fully equipped troops so far sent to Cuba is 210,000, and the conquest of the island is as far off as ever. The country lost the arts of victory and rule long ago, and should abdicate pretensions to either of them.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent of the Military Academy, reports forty vacancies at the Academy with more expected before the end of the academic year. It is not possible to keep the corps full. It is recommended that the number authorized by law be increased by two at large for each State, to be nominated by the Senators. All of the departments have derived great advantage from the increased facilities offered by the new academy building. A reconstruction of the library building is pressing. The health of the command during the year was far from satisfactory. There were epidemics of influenza, malarial fevers, measles, and whooping cough. The last two prevailed among the civilians and enlisted men, and by careful quarantine arrangements were kept out of the corps of cadets. Besides the deaths already mentioned, there were two deaths among the civilians residing upon the post. There were several cases of appendicitis, and several other desperate illnesses of various kinds in addition to those which proved fatal. An investigation by Maj. Chas. Stuart, Med. Dept., indicates that the trouble is with the water, and he recommends filtration.

No ill results have followed the omission of Wednesday's drill. The exhibition drills before the Board of Visitors in June have never been surpassed. Legislation is recommended remitting the duties in the case of drawing instruments, for which the cadets are now obliged to pay \$23.05, more than half a month's pay. The old rifles have been exchanged for new magazine rifles, calibre .30. The present number and pay of the band are not sufficient. The swordmaster should have military rank, 1st Lieutenant, and the Adjutant should receive the pay of Captain mounted.

The estimates for this year are substantially the same as for last year. The Academy is in a flourishing condition. It is passing through an era of improvement, so far as its equipment and outward physical condition are concerned, due to the greater liberality of Congress in recent years. The curriculum, both theoretical and practical, is the result of many years' experience, and has proved itself well adapted to the objects of the institution. Improvements in that direction are less rapid and less radical than in the other, but there also the Academy is advancing.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. E. F. Ladd, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Ladd, of Fort Robinson, are visiting in Chicago.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., has recently been visiting friends at Monroeton, Pa.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 5th Art., has now got comfortably settled at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Maj. John A. Darling, 3d Art., and Mrs. Darling, now on the Pacific coast, will spend the winter abroad.

Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art., with his Light Battery D, from the Presidio, was expected to arrive at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., about Oct. 30.

Gen. Albert Ordway, District of Columbia National Guard, is at present at Hot Springs, Va., where he has been ordered by his physician.

1st Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 3d Art., U. S. A., was at the St. James, Washington, D. C., this week, en route to join his station at San Francisco.

2d Lieut. Robert E. Callan, 5th Art., U. S. A., was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, this week en route to join his battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Chaplain G. W. Dunbar, who is nearing his sixty-fourth birthday, has been ordered home to await retirement, and his future address will be Janesville, Wis.

Lieut. D. F. Anglum, 12th Inf., has succeeded Capt. D. E. McCarthy, recently appointed Assistant Quartermaster, as Quartermaster of the regiment.

Col. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., Adj. Gen. at Headquarters, Washington, returned on Tuesday from a several weeks' visit to relatives in New England.

The vote on the adoption of the new constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association has been very satisfactory thus far; 423 have voted for it, 20 against, and 15, as proxy may decide.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Craighill, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers, has gone on a tour of inspection of river and harbor works on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. He will go as far south as Galveston and will return about Nov. 10.

The engagement of Miss Mary E. Breed and Lieut. Francis P. Siviter, 12th U. S. Inf., has been announced. The prospective bride is the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, and the Lieutenant the son of a Methodist divine.—Kansas City "Times."

Gen. Edmund Schriver, U. S. A., who is still enjoying fairly good health and residing at Salem, N. Y., was graduated from West Point over sixty-three years ago.

Lieut. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf., of Fort Crook, is reported on the last roster of troops, Department of the Platte, as on detached service at the Cavalry School, Saumur, France.

Capt. W. D. Beach, 3d U. S. Cav., gave a brief lecture to the officers of the Kansas National Guard on Oct. 22d, who were in camp at Fort Riley, on Hasty Battle Intrenchments. Another interesting lecture was that of Capt. H. A. Greene, professor of military law at Fort Leavenworth. His subject was military law, and his audience was composed of both officers of the Army and the National Guard.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Milton Haney, late chaplain 55th Illinois Vols., who, at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, voluntarily carried a musket in the ranks and rendered heroic service in retaking the Federal works, which had been captured by the enemy. One to Frederick W. Fout, late Sergeant 15th Battery, Indiana, for gallant services in action near Harper's Ferry, Va., on Sept. 15, 1862.

Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, of the 3d Cav., U. S. A., has reached Jefferson Barracks, after accomplishing a remarkable feat of horsemanship. He rode from St. James, Mo., to the barracks, 112 miles, in twenty-four hours and twenty-three minutes. He rode the same horse all the way. He had ridden the animal during the entire practice march to Springfield, Mo., and return. He made the last ten miles in two hours and six minutes. Three stops were made on the journey.

In remembrance of honors paid to the 1st Inf. by schoolhouses and schoolchildren when in camp last summer, Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, in behalf of the regiment, recently presented a handsome flag to the public school at Glenwood, which was unfurled with great impressiveness and solemnity in the presence of the regiment, teachers, children, parents, etc. Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf., made the presentation address, which he concluded by saying: "The patriots adopted this flag as the symbol of their country and their faith. They handed it down to us pure and unsullied. And as we present it to you we ask that in recognition of our token it may wave from sunrise to sunset above your little schoolhouse, ever an object lesson of honor and patriotism."

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Joseph R. Binns, Co. D, 1st Inf., whose scurrilous attack on President Cleveland was noted in last week's "Journal," was received at the War Department on Monday and forthwith accepted. Although his action in publicly assailing the honor and integrity of his superior officer was clearly in violation of the Articles of War, and rendered him subject to trial by court martial, with possible dishonorable dismissal, the authorities concluded to overlook his unmilitary conduct and allow him to surrender his commission without prejudice to his record. Lieut. Binns is now in Chicago, on leave of absence, working in the interest of the election of Bryan. He entered the service as a private in March, 1890, and subsequently became a Corporal, in which capacity he served till November, 1893, when he was appointed 2d Lieutenant. He received his commission as a result of a competitive examination among enlisted men. He is a man of good education, but of advanced socialistic tendencies. The vacancy occasioned by Lieut. Binns' retirement will promote additional 2d Lieut. James N. Pickering, of the 10th Inf., to grade of 2d Lieutenant, and he will be assigned to Binns' former regiment.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Binns, whose reading of history seems to be somewhat imperfect, says:

"The reasons which impel me to take this step are several, but fall into two distinct classes of conscience and self-interest. For the first time this government seems to me to be in the control of officers, executive, legislative and judicial, of whom, speaking generally, I believe it is true that they are utterly corrupt and self-seeking.

"If present conditions are to go on to their legitimate and inevitable end, the antipodal interests of capital and labor must so intensify that armed conflict so narrowly averted many times in the past, must assume alarming proportions, if, indeed, such conflict does not amount to revolution. Under government officials owned and controlled by capital, as it is so transparent they are to-day and have been, the military forces of the government will unquestionably be called upon, not as humanity and the great preponderance of justice require, to take the side of the poor and the oppressed, but, as the laws corruptly made and corruptly construed by corrupt and self-seeking officers dictate, to take the side of corrupt oppression.

"Such laws and such officers I am now bound by the oath of my office implicitly to obey, but I have a higher duty to humanity and justice, therefore, I resign my office and recall my oath.

"If there must needs be conflict, I am ready to fight with and for the people, but never against them when, as now, they are in the right, and I am ready to fight against that class of bankers, bondholders and monopolists who now run this government, but never for them when, as now, they are so evidently in the wrong.

"My second reason is self-interest. In the election to be decided Nov. 3 next either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan comes into power. Behind the one are arrayed all the influences of wealth I have named above; are all those who fatten and grow rich by the present unfair and unequal conditions; are all those in whose eyes wealth and position are the indubitable insignia of honor and righteousness. Behind the other are those who starve and grow poor by the present order of inequality and unfairness; are all those who inquire and judge of honor and righteousness, of justice and mercy by the facts of life as they exist."

Then follows a long argument to show that all of this is due to the want of free silver. In the course of this argument Mr. Binns says: "The Republican party is friendly to the regular Army and its leaders, foreseeing their need of its aid, will doubtless increase the Army. Thereby, as an Army officer, I would advance in rank and pay, and by the constantly continuing appreciation of the dollar, whereby prices of all merchandise and labor, except as are upheld by monopolies, must continue to decline, my pay would yet more increase in value, though at the expense of every one not also receiving a fixed income. But such advantage could not long be for me, for I could not fight against my countrymen, the poor."

He shows that the success of Bryan means a depreciation of the purchasing power of the dollar, and thus a practical reduction in his income of \$1,540 a year as a Second Lieutenant. He adds: "Moreover, I am already considerably in debt, say to the amount of \$3,000, and with less income I could meet this debt, or at least not for years, therefore, under Mr. Bryan, equally as under Mr. McKinley, I must resign, though for a very different reason."

The significance of this every officer will understand. Mr. Binns would have sufficiently explained his resignation by a simple statement of this last fact, without writing so long a letter about it.

To owe more money than you can pay does not promote cheerful views of life, hence we may excuse him when he says: "In my judgment, representative government has been abundantly tried and it is utterly found wanting. Everywhere it reeks with corruption from the pettiest school district to the halls of Congress and the Executive Mansion. Evidently the system breeds corruption."

The War Department has been wise in treating Mr. Binns as Uncle Toby did the fly. He makes an obvious bid for martyrdom in the closing sentence of his letter, as follows: "Herein I have spoken far more freely than is commonly permitted to inferiors in addressing superiors. I trust I have not thereby transgressed that line which subjects me to court-martial. But as I think and have spoken only within the bounds which are the inalienable natural rights of every man, if such thought

and speech do indeed subject me to court-martial, then I am willing to accept it and suffer by it."

Mr. Binns should emigrate to China, which has a nice parental government, such as he sighs for, and where, as Mr. Beauchamp, secretary of the British Legation at Peking, reporting on the foreign trade of China, says the only wealthy people in the country are officials or ex-officials, and not a single person can be found who has grown rich from honest industry.

CHANGES IN NAVAL COMMANDS.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the Newark is not to go out of commission. She is now at Hampton Roads, and will be sent in a few days to Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will undergo necessary repairs and then take her station with the North Atlantic squadron. The retaining of the Newark in commission, after the expressed intention to lay her up in ordinary, may or may not have any special significance, but it seems to accentuate the policy of the Department to keep the home squadron up to the highest possible fighting strength. The Maine, Indiana and Texas are now at New York Yard being overhauled, and other ships will follow in the next few weeks. The winter headquarters is again to be at Hampton Roads, and the policy of the Department to keep the vessels out of Cuban waters will be maintained.

It had been intended, in the event of the Newark's going out of commission, to utilize her officers and men for the new monitor Puritan, which is to go into commission early in November, but the detail of the latter will now have to be sought from other sources. It is considered definitely assured that the Puritan's commanding officer will be Capt. John R. Bartlett, now on duty with the Light House Board. This transfer of Capt. Bartlett will result in several other changes in naval appointments. Capt. Robley D. Evans, who is soon to relinquish the command of the Indiana, it is understood, will be ordered to duty with the Light House Board, and Capt. H. C. Taylor now superintendent of the Naval War College, will be given the command of the Indiana, and Comdr. Caspar F. Goodrich will assume the superintendency of the War College. The term of Capt. William T. Sampson, Chief of Ordnance, will expire in January, and as he is desirous of seeing some sea service it is probable that he may be assigned to the command of the Oregon, which will become vacant about that time, owing to the promotion of Capt. Henry L. Howison to the grade of Commodore. Comdr. Charles O'Neil, now Inspector of Ordnance at Washington Navy Yard, has been mentioned as Capt. Sampson's successor at the expiration of the latter's present term.

The Petrel, which has been at Mare Island yard for several months, undergoing extensive repairs, will probably go into commission about Nov. 20, and it is expected that Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Ward, now on duty with the Bureau of Navigation, will be her commanding officer, and that she will be assigned to the Asiatic station. During the time the Petrel has been out of commission she has been furnished with new decks and a new magazine, and has had a general inspection of bolts and appliances and a complete overhauling.

THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

It is expected, as we stated last week, that the Infantry Drill Regulations, as revised by Maj. Gen. Ruger, will be in the hands of the printer by Nov. 30. Secretary Lamont is particularly desirous that the Regulations should be issued as soon as possible, as he wishes them to be adopted for the Army before he relinquishes his office on the 4th of March next. Still the Regulations will hardly be ready for issue much, if any, before the 1st of February, even if they are delivered as early as that date. Rejecting nothing that has been approved by experience, Gen. Ruger has inquired carefully into the reason for every movement and every order, and rejected those that are either obsolete or are not founded on sound principles. Thus he will be able to give an intelligent reason for every change he has made.

Though Gen. Ruger was one of the honor graduates of the Military Academy, in the Class of 1854, and entered the Corps of Engineers, his service since 1861 has been in command of troops. He resigned in 1855, and for six years devoted himself to practice at law, re-entering the service at the outbreak of the war in 1861 as Lieutenant Colonel, 3d Wisconsin Volunteers. He was promoted during the war to Colonel and Brigadier General of Volunteers, and received the brevet of Major General for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn." After being mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866 he was appointed Colonel in the Regular Army, received the brevet of Brigadier General "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg," and was subsequently promoted to Brigadier General, U. S. A., and Major General, U. S. A., following next in rank now after Gen. Miles, Commanding the Army. Gen. Ruger also participated during the war in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville; in the various battles of Sherman's campaign, leading up to and including the siege of Atlanta; in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, that destroyed Hood's army, and in the subsequent operations of the 23d Corps, up to and including the surrender of Gen. Johnston. He organized and commanded the 1st Division of this corps. We make this statement of well-known facts in answer to inquiries that come to us concerning the Drill Regulations. We hope that when they are once finally adopted we shall have no further changes for many years.

NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Capt. William T. Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, states that no change has been made or is contemplated in the general system of gun construction, which has been in use since the reconstruction of the Navy was undertaken. Since the date of the last annual report of this bureau seventy-one guns have been completed, viz., thirty-seven 4-inch, fourteen 5-inch, seventeen 8-inch, one 10-inch and two 12-inch. The conversion of one of the ordinary type 6-inch guns into a rapid-fire gun has been completed, and the gun is now being tested at the proving grounds. The bureau expects to convert all the 6-inch guns as opportunity offers and funds become available. In the meantime the manufacture of 6-inch R. F. guns with the Fletcher breech mechanism for battleships, 7, 8, and 9, and for certain of the auxiliary cruisers, will be carried on. The appropriation of \$250,000 for a reserve supply of guns for ships of the Navy is being utilized as follows: 13-inch B. L. R., 2; 12-inch B. L. R., 2; 8-inch B. L. R., 2; 5-inch mounts, 20; 8-inch mount, 1. These, with the guns previously authorized, will supply the needs of the naval service for some time, and the only appropriation for guns estimated for during the next fiscal year (other than those required for the three battleships whose construction was authorized by the last naval appropriation bill) is that for additional guns necessary to arm the auxiliary cruisers. The adoption by the bureau of telescopic sights for all guns except the smaller calibre of R. F. guns has proved entirely satisfactory. The department has decided to utilize some of the reserve and auxiliary cruiser guns on old vessels of the regular Navy. No appropriation was made by the last Congress for the new battery for the Hartford, and an estimate therefore is again submitted. Orders were also placed for projectiles for minor calibre rapid-fire guns as follows: With the American Projectile Co., for 50,100 6-pounder shell and 5,000 3-inch shrapnel; with the American Ordnance Co., for 1,400 6-pounder shell and 5,000 3-inch shrapnel. The requirements for armor-piercing shell have been increased in severity to meet the improvements in armor. These shell must now pierce a calibre of hard-faced armor in order to be accepted. The contract of March 1, 1893, with the Bethlehem Iron Company has been completed, with the exception of six of the plates for the 12-inch B. L. R. turrets of the Iowa, weighing 225 tons in all. The last of these plates will be delivered about Dec. 1 of the present year. The contract of February 28, 1893, with the Carnegie Steel Co. has been completed, with the exception of one shutter plate for the Iowa, weighing seven tons. Great activity has been displayed by the contractors in taking in hand the manufacture of the armor under the new contracts. Up to the date of this report the Carnegie Steel Co. has forged sixty-five plates, rough-machined twenty-nine plates, carbonized fifty-one plates and water-tempered two plates, all of thicknesses ranging from four to fifteen inches. The Bethlehem Iron Co. has made about the same progress. It can safely be predicted that the construction of the new battleships will not be delayed for want of the armor. The most important ballistic test coming under the cognizance of this bureau held since the date of the last report was that on May 14, 1896, of the experimental 13-inch B. L. R. turret, fitted with a 15-inch curved harveyized nickel-steel turret plate, as a target.

The number of vessels thus far inspected and classified for use as auxiliary cruisers number nineteen on the Atlantic coast and nine on the Pacific. They will require 46 6-inch R. F. guns, 27 5-inch R. F. guns, 104 4-inch R. F. guns, 54 6-pounder R. F. guns, 8 1-pounder R. F. guns, 112 machine guns. The act contemplates the conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers of steamships of the first, second, and third classes only, consequently batteries are not assigned to those of the fourth class. Congress at its last session appropriated the sum of \$400,000 toward the armament of the vessels in question, and it is earnestly recommended that a similar appropriation be made for the next fiscal year.

With reference to the frequent press statements in regard to the disadvantages of the small calibre rifle, it is to be noted that at the present moment no nation having any pretensions to military or naval power has in contemplation any other change in the calibre of its small arms than a still further reduction. Further experiments to determine loss of accuracy due to excessive firing—in fact, the endurance of the 6-millimetre gun—were carried on at the proving grounds, and the barrel reduced in length to twenty-eight inches. The rifling was so badly worn after 2,600 rounds that the flight of the bullets was very uncertain, and it is thought the limit of accuracy is near this point.

The department having acquired the tract of land on the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, mentioned in the last annual report of the bureau, a contract was entered into during the year with W. R. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va., for the erection thereon of the necessary buildings for use as magazines, shell houses, etc., and satisfactory progress has been made with the work.

From the Naval Proving Ground Lieut. N. E. Mason, U. S. N., reports that "experiments to determine the character of burst of 6-inch shell, and their relative values as bursting charges, were conducted in the explosion chamber. A shell, fitted with single wire electric primer for ignition and proper arrangement for checking gas, and filled with 6 ounces of dry gun cotton, was successfully exploded. The shell broke up into 27 pieces, the head being the largest piece and weighing 26 pounds. The force of the explosion was quite severe. A 6-inch shell, loaded with 0.75 pound of Walsrode cannon smokeless No. 32, was exploded by using single wire electric primer, with small bag of musket powder over its mouth to insure ignition. Shell burst, the break-up being fair: 12 pieces recovered, weighing 97 pounds, the largest piece, as usual, being the head. A 6-inch shell, loaded with 0.72 pound of torpedo station smokeless shell powder, lot 1, the ignition of bursting charge being effected in the same manner as the Walsrode No. 32. Shell burst, the break-up being good as the shell with dry gun cotton, and better than the shell with Walsrode No. 32. A 6-inch shell, loaded with 1 pound of Jovite No. 2, was exploded in the same manner as the other shell. Shell broke up into 12 large pieces, and in two pieces; largest piece weighed 19.5 pounds, smallest 2 pounds; head in three pieces. Dense nitrous fumes filled the explosion chamber, preventing entrance for some time after explosion."

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

The 16th Inf. is immensely pleased with Fort Sherman and feel greatly benefited physically by the change. The lake and town are both living pictures worthy of any artist's brush. The post is less than half a mile from Coeur d'Alene, a village of eight hundred inhabitants and is situated in the mid-t of a forest of pinon pines. The winters are said to be mild and very short, considering the latitude. Hunting, fishing and boating are the principal pastimes.

TOURNAMENT AND ATHLETIC COMPETITION.

Department of Colorado,
Denver, Oct. 2 and 3, 1896.

Department of the Colorado, Denver, Oct. 2 and 3, 1896.
Gen. Wheaton has just inaugurated and with much success a scheme for the physical development and the maintenance of the "esprit de Corps" of the troops in his command, which if continued, cannot but be of lasting benefit to the troops involved as well as reflect additional credit upon the wisdom of the author.

On the 2d and 3d of October there was held at Denver, Colorado, a military tournament and athletic competition between teams of the following regiments in the Department of the Colorado: The 1st Cav., 2 men; 2d Cav., 4 men; 7th Cav., 10 men; 9th Cav., 2 men; 7th Inf., 8 men; 11th Inf., 6 men; 16th Inf., 8 men; 24th Inf., 8 men. The teams sent were post teams and were made up at the rate of one man from each troop in the garrison. The posts represented and the officers commanding the different teams were:

Fort Apache, Arizona.—7th Cav., 2 men; 11th Inf., 4 men. Lieut. W. F. Lewis, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

Fort Bayard, N. M.—1st Cav., 1 man; 7th Cav., 1 man; 24th Inf., 4 men. Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf.

Fort Douglas, Utah.—16th Inf., 8 men. Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf.

Fort DuChesne, Utah.—9th Cav., 2 men. Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav.

Fort Grant, Arizona.—7th Cav., 6 men; 24th Inf., 1 man. Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona.—1st Cav., 1 man; 7th Cav., 1 man; 24th Inf., 3 men. Capt. Wm. J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

Fort Logan, Colorado.—2d Cav., 2 men; 7th Inf., 8 men. Lieut. G. W. Melver, 7th Inf.

Whipple Barracks, Arizona.—11th Inf., 2 men. Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th Inf.

Fort Wingate, N. M.—2d Cav., 2 men. Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav.

The horses for the cavalry were drawn by lot from the best in Capt. Hoppin's Troop B, 2d Cav. There were certain standard athletic events in which both cavalry and infantry could compete, as well as special events for each arm. A handsome gold medal was given to the winner of each event and a silver medal to the holder of second place. A gold medal to the individual obtaining the highest number of points—put up by Gen. Wheaton—was also given.

PROGRAMME.

1st Event, 100 Yard Dash.—First, Morris (B), 9th Cav.; time, 10.15 secs. Second, Scott (E), 24th Inf.
2d Event, Throwing 16-lb Hammer.—First, Murphy (B), 7th Inf.; 97 feet 5 inches. Second, Swoop (C), 7th Inf.

3d Event, Running Broad Jump.—First, Quirk (G), 7th Inf.; 18.86 feet. Second, Swoop (C), 7th Inf.

4th Event, 220 Yard Dash.—First, Morris (B), 9th Cav.; 23.15 secs. Second, Scott (E), 24th Inf.

5th Event, Individual Obstacle race between infantrymen. Each contestant to be armed and equipped, campaign hat, leggings, cartridge belt, twenty cartridges, bayonet, knapsack properly packed with blanket and tent. Each man to go over the obstacle course without help. First man counts 100, second 75, third 25. Forfeit 25 points for losing rifle or knapsack; 10 points for losing hat, canteen or cup; 5 points for losing bayonet or cartridge. Contestant making greatest number of points wins. Hurdles, Army wagons, high fences and canvas formed the obstacles.—First, Marr (R), 11th Inf.; Second, Finney (D), 7th Inf.

6th Event, Running High Jump.—First, Brent (A), 24th Inf., 5.15 feet; second, McKay (C), 7th Inf.

7th Event, One-half Mile Walk.—First, Newlin (E), 2d Cav.; second, Crowley (G), 16th Inf.

8th Event, One Mile Run.—First, Scott (E), 24th Inf.; 5.45 minutes. Second, Bruen (E), 16th Inf. Scott took the lead at the start and held it doggedly, spurring whenever anyone threatened to pass him.

9th Event, Broad Swords.—First, Barnhill (K), 2d Cav. Second, Buggs (A), 7th Cav. In this event Barnhill and Ross (F), 9th Cav., fought two bouts to a draw before the latter finally succumbed and Barnhill was enabled to meet Briggs. Plastron, mask with a paper plume and broad swords were used in these bouts, which brought forth the greatest enthusiasm from the crowd.

Tenth Event—One-half mile go-as-you-please; between infantrymen fully equipped for the field. First, Ross (B), 11th Inf.; second, Campbell (D), 11th Inf.

Eleventh Event—Tent pegging; by mounted troopers armed with sabre; peg to be placed in middle of ring; start at east side; horse to cover fifty yards in eight seconds or less; if peg is hit, to count 1; if knocked down, 2; if carried on sabre to count 6 points; highest total three scores to win. First, Ross (F), 9th Cav., 7 points; second, McGowan (F), 7th Cav., 6 points.

Twelfth Event—Skirmishers' race; between infantrymen armed with rifle and bayonet; 220 yards; contestants to halt at marked points, to lie down and fire five cartridges, leaving empty shells. First, Covell (H), 16th Inf.; Noble (F), in lead; second, 24th Inf.

Thirteenth Event—Manikin race; between mounted cavalrymen armed with revolver; to start at east end at pistol shot, take hurdle in middle of track, to halt at manikin and return with it to starting point, manikin to be stuffed with straw and to weigh not less than twenty pounds. First, Ross (F), 9th Cav.; second, Rodd (I), 2d Cav. This was a pretty and exciting scene, Rodd being only a head behind Ross, and both at full speed as they crossed the line, their manikins tucked under their arms. At the conclusion of the events of the day an excellent, snappy mounted drill in the school of the troop and of the troop was given by Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin's Troop B, of the 2d Cav.

SECOND DAY.

Fourteenth Event—120-yard hurdle race. First, Covell (H), 16th Inf., 19.35 seconds; second, Harris (F), 7th Inf.

Fifteenth Event—Standing broad jump. First, Rollins (B), 24th Inf., 10.26 feet; second, Finney (D), 7th Inf.

Sixteenth Event—Pole vaulting for height. First, Doyle (A), 16th Inf., 8 feet; second, Wheeler (F), 24th Inf.

Seventeenth Event—Bayonet race for infantry; five bayonets stuck in the ground at intervals of ten yards, and each competitor required to bring them, one at a time to the starting point, fixing each one in a rifle. First, Ross (B), 11th Inf.; second, Marr (A), 11th Inf.

Eighteenth Event—Novelty race (cavalry); between mounted troopers; ride length of course, standing with crossed stirrups, dismount and mount faced to the rear and return to scratch faced to rear. First, Ross (F), 9th Cav.; second, Barnhill (K), 2d Cav.

Nineteenth Event—Half-mile relay race, between equipped infantry teams of four men each. First, 7th Inf., Noble (F), in lead; second, 24th Inf.

Twentieth Event—Putting sixteen-pound shot. First, Doyle (A), 16th Inf., 33.15 feet; second, Rollins (B), 24th Inf., 32.9-10 feet.

Twenty-first Event—Infantry novelty race; men to start at scratch; rifles with bolts taken out and apart, one hundred yards away; run to rifles, put bolts together, fire cartridge and return to scratch. First, Ross (B), 11th Inf., 52 seconds; second, Covell (H), 16th Inf.

Twenty-second Event—Horsemanship and use of revolver and sabre at head and rings; to consist of firing, cuts and thrusts on both sides at both infantry and cavalry; hurdles and water jump; twelve objects in all; each run to count 30 and each trooper to have two runs. First, Briggs (A), 7th Cav., 44 points; second, Ross (F), 9th Cav., 39 points. This was quite a unique performance, especially to the civilian spectators. The applause was hearty and well deserved.

Twenty-third Event—Wrestling bareback; for cavalry in blue shirts and leggings, par. 350, D. R., to apply. First, Collins (D), 7th Cav.; second, McGowan (F), 7th Cav. Some very pretty horsemanship as well as skillful wrestling was seen in this contest, their appreciation of which the spectators loudly showed.

Twenty-fourth Event—Potato race (mounted); when last potato is brought in all must be placed in basket, horse mounted and pistol fired in air as signal for completion. First, Collins (D), 7th Cav.; second, Ross (F), 9th Cav.

Twenty-fifth Event—Mounted gymnastics; five minutes at command; five minutes at will. First, McGowan (F), 7th Cav.; second, Barnhill (K), 2d Cav.

The prize for the individual obtaining the most points—the General's Medal—fell to Trooper Patrick Ross, of F Troop of 9th Cav., who won three first prizes and two seconds, not counting the General's medal. Probably the most sensational feature of the contests was the wonderful sprinting of Trooper William Morris, of B Troop of the 9th Cav., whose speed no one in any way approached. In running for record against champion runners in Denver on the second day of the contests one of the watches (the one held by a professional timer) registered 10 seconds flat, while the one held by Army officers pointed to 10.15 for the 100-yard dash. There is no doubt but that the young sprinter who has never really trained, and who is slow in getting off, has enormous speed in him if properly handled. His speed at 220 yards was argued by some watch holders as 22.45. There were other events, notably the hammer throwing and the standing broad jump, in which good records were made. The tournament was a great success, and it is hoped and cannot but be believed that its continuance as a permanent annual Army contest will soon be assured. Much credit is due to the following officers, constituting the Games Committee, for their indefatigable labors in behalf of the enterprise: Capt. E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., aide. The other officers of the games were: Referees—Capt. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. For mounted events—Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., aide. Judges at finish—Lieut. G. W. Melver, 7th Inf.; Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav.; Lieut. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf.; Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav. Field Judges—Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav.; Lieut. William G. Sills, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th Inf. Inspectors—Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav.; Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf. Timekeepers—Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf.; Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th Inf.; Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf. Judge of walking—Capt. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. Announcer—Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf. Starter—Mr. John W. Ernest, Denver Athletic Club. Clerk of the course—Lieut. Otho Rosenbaum, 7th Inf. Scorer—Lieut. William M. Wallace, 7th Inf. Marshal—Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Gen. Miles witnessed a review of the troops on Monday, though they had just gone 500 miles, and on Sunday thirty miles in five hours. He was much impressed with the fine condition and appearance of men and horses. He examined with interest Lieut. Pattison's horse, who made his long ride of 110 miles.

Jefferson Barracks will be well represented at the coming horse show, writes a St. Louis correspondent. It is hoped the cavalry there will give a military drill in the arena of the hall. All the officers, with their families, will be present, and the field exercises of the troops will be watched with eager interest. Lieut. Will Schuetze, of the U. S. Navy, will be here from the East to attend the horse show. Maj. Booth, Quartermaster at the barracks, and his handsome bride, will attend several nights in the week.

Gen. M. R. Morgan, Commissary General of Subsistence, shows a total expenditure of \$2,169,684.08 for the year ending June 30. The purchasing stations at Washington, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Los Angeles have been discontinued. The recommendation of last year that officers serving in the field or on transports, should be allowed a ration a day and one for a servant is renewed; also those asking that cooks and bakers be enlisted, and that sections 1200 and 1230 of the Revised Statutes should be repealed, and section 1144 so amended as to limit sales at cost prices to cases of necessity. Five thousand of the manual Army books have been printed, or provided for, and 600 of the Handbook of Subsistence Stores. Ninety Commissary Sergeants are in service. Four officers of the Corps are in Washington, three in New York, two in Chicago, two in Colorado, and one each at Vancouver Barracks, St. Louis, Omaha, Boston, San Antonio, Kansas City and New Orleans. One officer of the Corps has died during the year and four have been retired.

Destitute citizens were supplied to the extent of 244 incomplete rations at a few military posts upon orders of the commanding officers. Fourteen days' rations were furnished on requests of the Department of State to J. W. Sparks, United States Consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico, for distribution by him to a number of colored persons, citizens of the United States, near that place, who were returning from Mexico in a destitute condition, to their homes in Alabama. The total expenditure of the department for the year was \$2,169,684.

Balloons were used in the recent German army maneuvers. Each corps had a balloon handled by sixty men. Six gas carriages, drawn each by six horses, belonged to each balloon, and the unloading, filling and sending up took only fourteen minutes. The balloons were kept at a height of 3,200 feet, from which the officers telegraphed to headquarters and sent sketches of the enemy's position down the rope.

To put down a handful of oppressed islanders Spain has sent out three times as many troops as England did in 1857 to suppress her Indian mutiny and restore the loyalty of 300,000,000 subjects. The number of fully equipped troops so far sent to Cuba is 210,000, and the conquest of the island is as far off as ever. The country lost the arts of victory and rule long ago, and should abdicate pretensions to either of them.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent of the Military Academy, reports forty vacancies at the Academy with more expected before the end of the academic year. It is not possible to keep the corps full. It is recommended that the number authorized by law be increased by two at large for each State, to be nominated by the Senators. All of the departments have derived great advantage from the increased facilities offered by the new academy building. A reconstruction of the library building is pressing. The health of the command during the year was far from satisfactory. There were epidemics of influenza, malarial fevers, measles, and whooping cough. The last two prevailed among the civilians and enlisted men, and by careful quarantine arrangements were kept out of the corps of cadets. Besides the deaths already mentioned, there were two deaths among the civilians residing upon the post. There were several cases of appendicitis, and several other desperate illnesses of various kinds in addition to those which proved fatal. An investigation by Maj. Chas. Smart, Med. Dept., indicates that the trouble is with the water, and he recommends filtration.

No ill results have followed the omission of Wednesday's drill. The exhibition drills before the Board of Visitors in June have never been surpassed. Legislation is recommended remitting the duties in the case of drawing instruments, for which the cadets are now obliged to pay \$23.05, more than half a month's pay. The old rifles have been exchanged for new magazine rifles, calibre .30. The present number and pay of the band are not sufficient. The swordmaster should have military rank, 1st Lieutenant, and the Adjutant should receive the pay of Captain mounted.

The estimates for this year are substantially the same as for last year. The Academy is in a flourishing condition. It is passing through an era of improvement, so far as its equipment and outward physical condition are concerned, due to the greater liberality of Congress in recent years. The curriculum, both theoretical and practical, is the result of many years' experience, and has proved itself well adapted to the objects of the institution. Improvements in that direction are less rapid and less radical than in the other, but there also the Academy is advancing.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. E. F. Ladd, 9th Cav., and Mrs. Ladd, of Fort Robinson, are visiting in Chicago.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., has recently been visiting friends at Monroeton, Pa.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, 5th Art., has now got comfortably settled at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Maj. John A. Darling, 3d Art., and Mrs. Darling, now on the Pacific coast, will spend the winter abroad.

Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art., with his Light Battery D, from the Presidio, was expected to arrive at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., about Oct. 30.

Gen. Albert Ordway, District of Columbia National Guard, is at present at Hot Springs, Va., where he has been ordered by his physician.

1st Lieut. E. W. Hubbard, 3d Art., U. S. A., was at the St. James, Washington, D. C., this week, en route to join his station at San Francisco.

2d Lieut. Robert E. Callan, 5th Art., U. S. A., was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, this week en route to join his battery at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Chaplain G. W. Dunbar, who is nearing his sixty-fourth birthday, has been ordered home to await retirement, and his future address will be Janesville, Wis.

Lieut. D. F. Augum, 12th Inf., has succeeded Capt. D. E. McCarthy, recently appointed Assistant Quartermaster, as Quartermaster of the regiment.

Col. Samuel Breck, U. S. A., Adj. Gen. at Headquarters, Washington, returned on Tuesday from a several weeks' visit to relatives in New England.

The vote on the adoption of the new constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association has been very satisfactory thus far; 423 have voted for it, 29 against, and 15, as proxy may decide.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Craighill, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers, has gone on a tour of inspection of river and harbor works on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. He will go as far south as Galveston and will return about Nov. 10.

The engagement of Miss Mary E. Breed and Lieut. Francis P. Siviter, 12th U. S. Inf., has been announced. The prospective bride is the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, and the Lieutenant the son of a Methodist divine.—Kansas City "Times."

Gen. Edmund Schriver, U. S. A., who is still enjoying fairly good health and residing at Salem, N. Y., was graduated from West Point over sixty-three years ago.

Lieut. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf., of Fort Crook, is reported on the last roster of troops, Department of the Platte, as on detached service at the Cavalry School, Saumur, France.

Capt. W. D. Beach, 3d U. S. Cav., gave a brief lecture to the officers of the Kansas National Guard on Oct. 22d, who were in camp at Fort Riley, on Hasty Battle Intrenchments. Another interesting lecture was that of Capt. H. A. Greene, professor of military law at Fort Leavenworth. His subject was military law, and his audience was composed of both officers of the Army and the National Guard.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Milton Haney, late chaplain 55th Illinois Vols., who, at the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, voluntarily carried a musket in the ranks and rendered heroic service in retaking the Federal works, which had been captured by the enemy. One to Frederick W. Fout, late Sergeant 15th Battery, Indiana, for gallant services in action near Harper's Ferry, Va., on Sept. 15, 1862.

Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, of the 3d Cav., U. S. A., has reached Jefferson Barracks, after accomplishing a remarkable feat of horsemanship. He rode from St. James, Mo., to the barracks, 112 miles, in twenty-four hours and twenty-three minutes. He rode the same horse all the way. He had ridden the animal during the entire practice march to Springfield, Mo., and return. He made the last ten miles in two hours and six minutes. Three stops were made on the journey.

In remembrance of honors paid to the 1st Inf. by schoolhouses and schoolchildren when in camp last summer, Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, in behalf of the regiment, recently presented a handsome flag to the public school at Glenwood, which was unfurled with great impressiveness and solemnity in the presence of the regiment, teachers, children, parents, etc. Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf., made the presentation address, which he concluded by saying: "The patriots adopted this flag as the symbol of their country and their faith. They handed it down to us pure and unsullied. And as we present it to you we ask that in recognition of our token it may wave from sunrise to sunset above your little schoolhouse, ever an object lesson of honor and patriotism."

Lieut. S. A. Smoke, 19th U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting at Columbia, Mo.

Capt. E. G. Mathey, 7th U. S. Cav., will spend the winter in Denver, Colo.

Maj. E. D. Judd, U. S. A., residing at Hartford, Conn., reached his 63d birthday on Oct. 31.

Capt. Mason Jackson, U. S. A., a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., reached his 56th birthday on Oct. 27.

Lieut. J. W. Parker, 3d Inf., on leave from Fort Snelling is visiting at 215 Park avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Maj. C. C. Carr, 8th Cav., was called recently from Fort Meade to Chicago by the death of his mother.

Capt. P. H. Ritzius, 25th U. S. Inf., on six months' sick leave, since Sept. 30 last, is at Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieut. W. K. Jones, 6th U. S. Inf., is preparing to leave Newport, Ky., to spend the month of November on leave.

Gen. Reuben F. Bernard, U. S. A., is a recent visitor at Fort Riley, the guest of Capt. F. K. Ward, 1st U. S. Cav.

Capt. W. B. Pease, U. S. A., abroad for some time past, has for present address St. Wolfgang, Salzkammergut, Upper Austria.

Col. Richard Lodor, 2d Art., to whose long and excellent military career we referred to last week, was duly retired for age Oct. 29.

Lieut. T. H. Slavens, 6th Cav., was recently called from Fort Leavenworth to Buffalo, Mo., by the death of his mother at the latter place.

Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, is expected to visit Fort Leavenworth in a few days on business connected with his department.

Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, Surg. U. S. A., met many old friends while recently at Fort Riley with Gen. Miles. He was Post Surgeon there a few years ago.

Capt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., on leave from Fort Myer, and lately visiting at West Point, was expected to rejoin the former station the latter part of this week.

Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art., bade adieu to friends at Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 28, and started to join Capt. Reilly's Light Battery F, 5th Art., at Fort Riley.

Maj. J. P. Kimball, Surg. U. S. A., has now got settled down to his duties at Governors Island, but is quartered at the Hotel Grenoble, New York, until his quarters are ready for occupancy.

Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art., and bride, now on their wedding tour, will, at its termination, join at Washington Barracks, Lieut. Hamilton being attached to Capt. Capron's Light Battery E.

Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th Inf., who has been on duty with Maj. Gen. Ruger, in connection with tactical matters, since April, 1895, is expected to join his regiment at Fort Brady, Mich., early next week.

Lieut. Geo. B. Davis, 4th Inf., who has acceptably filled the position of Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., has joined his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. William Chase, 22d Inf., who has recently been promoted, has taken his post at Fort Crook, and will be seen in Omaha society this winter, having joined the Monday Night Dancing Club, Excelsior.

The engagement is announced of Miss Blanche Wilson, daughter of Chaplain David Wilson, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, D. C., to Mr. Joseph H. Hampson, of New York. The marriage will take place Nov. 11.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art., has been the recipient of many congratulations this week on his promotion to a Colonelcy. He will soon leave Governors Island for Fort Adams, the headquarters of his regiment.

Col. Henry Beebe, Carrington, U. S. A., retired, of Hyde Park, Mass., contributes to the New York "Sun" a careful "estimate of the November vote for McKinley and Hobart by plurality." Louisiana will give 15,000, "if counted rightly." The electoral vote for the gentlemen named is figured at 353.

Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf., recently attended a reunion of the 35th Iowa Infantry, at Muscatine. This regiment was commanded by his father, Col. S. G. Hill, who was killed at the battle of Nashville. It is needless to say the surviving comrades of the father gave the son an enthusiastic reception.

The retirement, Oct. 29, of Col. Richard Lodor, 2d Art., has caused the following promotions in the Artillery arm: Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th, to Colonel 2d; Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th, to Lieutenant Colonel 4th; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d, to Major 4th; 1st Lieut. J. M. Califf, 3d, to Captain 3d; 2d Lieut. M. K. Barroll, 2d, to 1st Lieutenant, and Additional 2d Lieut. Edwin Landon.

By the detail of Capt. Buttler, 3d Inf., for college duty at his home in New Jersey, Capt. Phil Reade reverts from the charge of the canteen and the command of skeleton organization Co. K to H, the latter being the company with which he served twenty-two years and eight months as a Lieutenant. The parting of Capt. Reade with Co. K was not an occasion of impressive ceremony or of tears.

A Denver dispatch says: Gen. Wheaton and officers of the U. S. A. here for several weeks have been handsomely entertaining two Germans of distinguished appearance, who gave their names as Baron Von Livetsov and Baron Von Sack-Mitloff, and said they were officers of the German Army. An investigation develops the fact that the German embassy at Washington knows nothing of the men, whom, it is now hinted, are impostors.

Unless something at present unforeseen should happen between now and election day, St. Louis will, Nov. 3, have the distinction of claiming as one of her citizens a man who has participated in the election of twenty-two Presidents of the United States, says the St. Louis "Republic." The gentleman is W. "Jack" Haynes, an inmate of the Memorial Home on Grand and Magnolia avenues, who is a veteran of the battle of New Orleans and of the civil war. He is an old river engineer, and was in charge of a gunboat on the lower Mississippi during the rebellion. He was born in 1787.

The military editor of the Kansas City "Times" quotes the Commanding Officer of Fort Warren as writing: "When Lieut. Lang first arrived here after graduation Maj. Sinclair, now Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Art., was in command. When I arrived here, Oct. 15, 1895, Lang was on sick leave. When he arrived here, Jan. 11, last, I was in command and all of the time he was here. He was ordered here for observation and brought no furniture and made no application for quarters. Capt. Clendennin, the Surgeon, kindly took him into his quarters. Sergt. Kenkle, the father of Mrs. Lang, arrived here Oct. 5, 1896. Our last Commissary Sergeant was discharged for disability, and I asked to have a single one sent here. I suppose Sergt. Kenkle was the nearest to it, his only child being Mrs. Lang, who is at liberty to come here and visit her parents, and no one would think less of her for doing so. I hardly believe Lieut. Lang will be ordered here for duty. If he is ordered anywhere it will be where he will be under the observation of several officers of the medical corps.

Ensign A. Rust, U. S. N., is at 2012 Thirteenth street, N. W. Washington, on leave.

2d Lieut. W. P. Pence, 5th Art., U. S. A., is stopping at 1319 Wallach Place, Washington, on leave.

Col. G. G. Hunt, 2d Cav., U. S. A., was at Willard's Hotel, Washington, this week.

Ensign N. E. Irwin, who is on leave, is at 1221 Thirteenth street, N. W., Washington.

1st Lieut. C. M. Truitt, 21st Inf., U. S. A., is at 2418 Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C., on leave.

Passed Asst. Engr. W. H. Allerdice, is a guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on leave.

1st Lieut. Edward J. Brown, 1st Cav., U. S. A., is a guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Lieut. Albert R. Couden, U. S. N., who is on leave, is a guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Lieut. E. F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Myer, Va., is visiting relatives at Montclair, N. J.

Gen. Thos. Wilson, U. S. A., visiting abroad, has for present address, care Robert Thode & Co., Dresden, Germany.

Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N., commanding the Montgomery, is at 1522 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on leave.

Lieut. C. H. Lyman, U. S. N., of the Montgomery, is at 1710 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for a few days, on leave.

Lieut. H. D. Styer, 13th Inf., lately relieved from college duty at Logan, Utah, has joined his regiment at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Lieut. Comdr. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., commanding the Dolphin, is stopping at 1535 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th Inf., injured recently by being thrown from his buggy by the shying of his horses at a railroad crossing, is convalescent.

Maj. Hezekiah Gardner, U. S. A., of Hammondsport, N. Y., reached his 57th birthday on Oct. 31. He is a veteran who has lost his right leg.

Capt. W. H. Beck, 10th Cav., U. S. A., was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, this week, attending to agency business with the Indian Office.

Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., was expected to close the regimental recruiting rendezvous at Syracuse, N. Y., very soon and rejoin his regiment at Sacketts Harbor.

Lieut. L. M. Koehler, 9th Cav., arrived at Durham, N. H., this week and has entered upon duty at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Lieut. C. J. Stevens, 9th Cav., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a short trip to New York to attend the wedding of his brother, Mr. R. T. Stevens, to Miss Hand.

Capt. G. M. Wells, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., stationed at Fort Mason, Cal., who is making an eastern trip on leave of absence, was at the St. James, Washington, D. C., a portion of the week.

The next Army retirement for age is that of Maj. J. V. Lauderdale, Surg., on Nov. 13, closely followed by the retirement of Col. T. M. Vincent, A. A. G., on Nov. 15, and Capt. T. F. Munson, 6th Inf., on Nov. 19.

2d Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, 2d Art., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. James A. Shipton, 1st Art., U. S. A., and 2d Lieut. F. E. Harris, 1st Art., U. S. A., were guests of the Columbia Athletic Club, Washington, D. C., Saturday of last week.

Secretary Herbert left Washington Tuesday night to make a number of speeches in advocacy of sound money in his native State of Alabama. The Secretary will remain over to vote for Palmer and Buckner at Montgomery next Tuesday, returning to Washington immediately thereafter.

"Lost, Strayed or Stolen," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, still goes on merrily, and will continue to do so for an indefinite period of time if one may judge by the size of the audiences it draws every performance. Its merriment is of that good variety which does no one harm and relieves life of its tedium.

It was Mr. Swett, the manager of the Chamberlain Hotel, Fort Monroe, Va., who gave an at home to the officers of the Army and Navy, their families and guests, Friday evening, Oct. 9, the occasion being the formal opening of the Winter Garden of the Hotel. The Chamberlain is becoming increasingly popular with the officers stationed at Fort Monroe, and with their friends.

A Washington society correspondent writes: Mr. Paul May, attaché of the Belgian Legation, has been appointed Secretary of his country's legation in Japan, and will leave for his new post on Dec. 10. The "engagement" of Mr. May to Miss Alice Belknap, daughter of the late Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War during the administration of Gen. Grant, proves to be an agreement between the young people to a betrothal "if at the end of a year they are of the same mind."

Resulting from the recent death of Comdr. Wm. W. Gilpatrick, and the retirement, on Nov. 10, of Comdr. Wm. B. Newman, several promotions will be made in the line of the Navy. These are: Lieut. Comdr. Clifford H. West and Lieut. Comdr. John P. Merrell, to be Commanders; Lieuts. Arthur P. Osborn and John B. Briggs, Lieuts. (Junior Grade) Francis J. Haeseler and Edward Simpson, and Ensign Joseph W. Oman and Philip Andrews, to the next higher grade respectively.

Commo. Marita, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, an attaché of the legation at Washington, arrived at San Francisco this week, under special commission to visit the navy yards and shipbuilding plants of the United States, and prepare reports on the construction of battleships for the guidance of his government. Commo. Marita is a veteran naval officer, who has seen much service. He has devoted a great deal of time to the study of naval architecture, and is considered an authority on the subject in his own country. His visit to this country will occupy several months. He will begin his investigations at San Francisco.

The "Buffalo Commercial," in a recent number, has a long and interesting article on the improvements to the harbor of that city to be made under the direction of Maj. T. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and says editorially: "Since the first report of the board of engineers was approved by the War Department, the original plan has been almost entirely changed, and the specifications, which will be ready for distribution among contractors next week, are along the line of a report submitted by Maj. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of this city. Maj. Symons' report, in fact, embodies the new plan of breakwater extension. He has several times visited Washington to urge the necessity for the work in Buffalo's harbor, and has finally succeeded in bringing the work to a place where contracts are to be opened next month and work will be begun in the early spring. The new breakwater will give Buffalo a superb waterway, and will materially increase the shipping and commercial interests of the city. The people of Buffalo are under obligations to Maj. Symons, who is one of the most active, intelligent and efficient officers that have been in charge of this district."

Lieut. J. R. Binns, 1st Inf., ceased to be an officer of the Army on Oct. 26.

Capt. T. T. Knox, 1st Cav., of Fort Riley, is a recent visitor at Whipple Barracks.

Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art., has assumed command of Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Capt. S. R. Jones, Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled down to duty at Omaha, Neb.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st Art., lately on leave in New York, assumed command of Key West Barracks on Oct. 24.

Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Art., a recent arrival at Fort Barrancas, has entered upon duty as Post Adjutant there.

Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Adj. 4th Cav., rejoined at Fort Walla Walla this week from a fortnight's hunting expedition.

Lieut. T. W. Darrah, 9th Inf., lately visiting in New York City, was expected to rejoin at Madison Barracks about Oct. 27.

Capt. D. L. Brainerd finds his first post of duty in the Subsistence Department at that most pleasant of stations—New York City.

Miss Happerstett and Miss Arnold, a niece of Col. A. K. Arnold, are visiting at West Point, the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rees.

The Rev. Leslie R. Groves, of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed Post Chaplain, U. S. A., vice Chaplain G. W. Simpson, retired.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katharine Torney daughter of Dr. G. H. Torney, U. S. A., to Lieut. John R. Ryan, 6th Cav.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Purviance, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Columbus, Oct. 22, from Fort Sherman, Idaho, and has entered upon duty at the former post.

Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., a recent arrival at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., has taken charge of Quartermaster and Commissary matters at that post.

The letter address of Col. R. Lodor, U. S. A., for the present is, care of Col. A. B. Casey, U. S. A., Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York City.

The gallant 5th Infantry will be a prominent feature in the parade at Atlanta, Ga., on Oct. 31, the day of the inauguration of the Governor of Georgia.

Capt. Matthew Markland, U. S. A., retired, is in Washington for the winter. While arranging the details of his household affairs he is temporarily at the Luzon.

Lieut. L. S. Upton, 21st Inf., was called suddenly from Plattsburg Barracks, Oct. 24, by the death of his father. He may not return to his station until about Christmas.

The Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, will be the guest of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at their annual banquet at Delmonico's Nov. 13.

Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, under recent orders, changes from the 5th to the 3d Cavalry, and from Fort McIntosh, Tex., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He is at present on leave at Salletto, Mexico.

Capt. Owen Jay Sweet, 25th U. S. Inf., after an extended absence for the benefit of his health, has rejoined his company and post, Fort Custer, Mont., where he has been stationed for nine years.

Mr. George Paynter, who has been a steward on the Cunard steamers for thirty years, has crossed the Atlantic 800 times and has now in his seventy-fifth year a record of 2,900,000 knots of travel.

Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief Commy. Dept. of the East, rejoined at Governors Island this week from a short trip to Burlington, Vt., where he made an eloquent address to a meeting of war veterans.

Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf., Commandant of Columbus Barracks, prescribes, in a recent order, a very thorough Post Lyceum season for 1896-97, to which we shall refer again. The season will commence Nov. 5.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo returned to Washington on Tuesday from a two weeks' visit to Newport and other places in New England. He is acting Secretary of the Navy in the absence of Secretary Herbert.

Miss Mary C. Brooks, daughter of Chief Engr. W. B. Brooks, U. S. N., of Erie, Pa., is attending a course in science at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. The friends of the young lady will be pleased to learn that she passed a highly satisfactory examination for entrance to the institute.

Maj. F. H. Hathaway, Q. M. U. S. A., stationed at Chicago, is a recent visitor at Leavenworth, Kan., on official business connected with the proposition made to the Government by the owners of the Missouri and Kansas bridge, crossing the river at Fort Leavenworth, for its sale.

Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., who was retired Oct. 26, on account of disability, was the senior of the Post Chaplains in point of service in the Regular Army, having been appointed in February, 1876. He has been residing for some time past at 132 North Newbury street, York, Pa.

Chaplain D. R. Lowell, U. S. A., who is to be examined by the Retiring Board at Governors Island, presided over by Col. C. C. Byrne, was appointed to that position a few months over six years ago. During the war he served nine months and twelve days as a private of Co. G, 121st N. Y. Inf.

As an incident of the recent practice march of the troops at Jefferson Barracks, Lieut. Harry H. H. Patterson, 3d Cav., rode from St. James, Mo., to the post, a distance of 112 miles, in twenty-four hours and twenty-three minutes, using but one horse, and in no manner injuring the animal.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Chaplain W. F. Morrison, Holland House; Naval Cadets R. Spear and K. G. Castleman, Chief Engr. W. H. Harris, Paymr. L. G. Boggs, Grand Hotel; Ensign H. H. Whiteley, Hoffman House; Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgeley, Sturtevant House; Capt. T. F. Kane, Fifth Avenue.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Col. David Perry, Lieut. J. T. Crabbs, Lieut. M. B. Stokes, Grand Hotel; Col. T. A. Dodge, the Waldorf; Asst. Surg. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Astor House; Maj. W. R. Livermore, Grand Union; Lieut. W. A. Rafferty, Murray Hill; Lieut. C. M. Truitt, Sturtevant House; Capt. A. V. Cherbonnier, Gilsey House; Lieut. A. S. Rowan, Stuart House.

The commissioned roster of Fort Sherman, Idaho, under recent changes is now as follows: 16th Inf., Col. H. A. Theaker, Commanding; Capt. W. V. Richards, T. W. Morrison, S. R. Whitall, T. C. Woodbury and L. C. Allen, Lieuts. J. Newton, W. K. Wright, C. P. George, L. S. Sorley, J. E. Woodward, I. Erwin, Guy C. Palmer, C. W. Castle, and B. W. Simmons, Medical Staff, Maj. J. C. Merrill and Capt. L. Brechemin.

The present officers of the commandery-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States are: Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Rear Adml. Bancroft Gherardi; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Brig. Gen. Selden Connor; Brevet Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.

RECENT DEATHS.

Died, at his residence in Philadelphia, suddenly, of heart disease, on Thursday, Oct. 13, 1896, Maj. Francis J. Randall, late of the 95th Penn. Inf. Fixter, Army Corps. He was buried Monday, Oct. 19, 1896, in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. His funeral was attended by Winfield Scott Post, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, once members of the Pennsylvania Commandery Loyal Legion.

Mrs. Martha Squires, of Nelsonville, N. Y., who celebrated the anniversary of her 102d birthday on Oct. 11 last, died Oct. 26. She was married when seventeen years old to Lewis Squires, who fought in the war of 1812. As his widow she received a pension of \$30 a month.

Gen. Morton Craig Hunter, a distinguished officer of Indiana Volunteers during the war, 1861-65, died Oct. 25, at Bloomington, Ind.

Capt. Miner B. Crowell, a veteran shipmaster, who died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 24, served during the war as Acting Master and Acting Volunteer Lieutenant U. S. Navy. He was honorably discharged Dec. 18, 1865.

Capt. Gordon Winslow, U. S. A., who died Oct. 22, at Florence, Italy, was born in New York and served during the war as an officer of New York Volunteers and received the brevet of Major for his gallant and meritorious services. In 1866 he was appointed 2d Lieutenant 15th U. S. Inf., was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1867, transferred to the 8th Infantry in 1869, promoted Captain in 1884 and retired May 27, 1889. Since retirement he has spent much of his time abroad.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

The lyceum season 1896-97 will be inaugurated at Fort Leavenworth early in December, as follows: For Captains of Infantry, Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; minor tactics, military law and infantry drill regulations; for Lieutenants of Infantry, Maj. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; minor tactics, elements of field engineering and infantry drill regulations; for Captains of Cavalry, Lieut. Col. H. Carroll, 6th Cav.; minor tactics, military law and cavalry drill regulations; for Lieutenants of Cavalry, Maj. Adam Kramer, 6th Cav.; minor tactics, elements of field engineering and cavalry drill regulations. Lieut. B. Alvord, Adj. 20th Inf., is secretary of the Lyceum. Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf., will give instruction by lecture on minor tactics, orientation, hasty intrenchments, field sanitary precautions, etc., to all company and troop non-commissioned officers; to such privates as commanders of organizations may designate and to such privates as may desire.

3D CAV. PRACTICE MARCH.

From Bourbon, or Blue Springs, we went to St. James, a very pretty camp, and distance of twenty-six miles from Bourbon. A soldier's home is to be dedicated here on the 26th. Franks, thirty miles, was over a rough ridge of the Ozarks, which are said to be older than the Rocky Mountains. Richland, thirty miles, was reached in a pouring rain, and Sunday was spent at this place. Lebanon, twenty-five miles, was reached on Monday; is a very pretty place, with a spring of magnetia water, a bath from which had a most agreeable effect. A fine hotel, the Gasconade, has been abandoned for lack of patronage. Marshfield, the center of Webster county, is a thriving place, and Springfield, our last camp, thirty miles, is beautifully located near Wilson's Creek, where Lyon was killed, and Schofield, Sturgis and Carr, who participated, came out with increased rank.

Our return trip was varied by a few changes in camping places, the crossing of the beautiful Gasconade River and its tributaries, the Big and Little Poney, and the sight of a magnificent country. Owing to the character of the country, mountainous and heavily wooded, and distance of water, long marches had to be made, and many proposed movements in minor tactics to be abandoned. The soldier was taught the care of himself and horse, camp duties, patrols and road sketching. We have been out twenty-three days, marching twenty, and covering 500 miles, in about 100 marching hours, or at the rate of five miles an hour, or twenty-five a day. Horses and men in fine condition and benefited in every way by the march. Oct. 20, the command that day having marched thirty miles, and 390 in all, 2d Lieut. Pattison, Troop B, 3d Cav., volunteered to ride 110 miles to Jefferson Barracks. Leaving 5 p. m. that day, he reached the barracks at 4:20 p. m. the next day, himself and horse in good condition. He had to pass over a strange country, rough and with many roads, liable to be lost. The pluck and spirit he showed was most commendable, and in a foreign service he would be decorated. The ride referred to in the last issue of the Journal can be made by almost any officer in the 3d Cav.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Oct. 23, 1896.

The 3d Artillery passed through El Paso this week, en route to San Francisco, Cal. The 1st Battalion, which came through on the night of the 18th, has been stationed at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, and was in command of Capt. William Kobbe.

The 2d Battalion, consisting of Headquarters, Staff, Band and Batteries A, E, G and H, with Col. Edmund Bainbridge, Lieut. Col. Edward Williston, Capt. Pratt, Chester, O'Hara, Lieuts. Calif, Randolph, Mencher, Hobbs, Hinkley, Ames, Woodward and England, passed through El Paso the following night from Florida. Every one seemed to be in the best of spirits and not very much fatigued with their long journey. Col. Van Valzah, with his staff, a number of the officers of the post, and the band, met them at the depot. During their hour's layover in town they were given a grand serenade by their comrades of the 18th Infantry band. Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Josephine Magoffin, of El Paso, with Lieut. William Glasgow, 1st Cav., for the 20th of this month, at the Catholic Cathedral. In spite of the hard hail and rainstorm that swept over the country yesterday afternoon, the hop last night was very well attended by guests from El Paso. Several young ladies were guests of the different ladies of the post for the occasion.

Gen. Juan A. Hernandez, Commander of the military forces of the northern zone of Mexico, accompanied by Col. Tavaraz, commanding officer of the Juaraz post, and his corps of officers, made a formal full-dress call on Col. Van Valzah and the officers at Bliss this week in response to a similar call made upon him by the American officers a short time since. The El Paso "Times," in speaking of it says: "After a review of the infantry at the post, the General and other visitors were shown through the barracks, mess hall, store houses and guard house. Then the party went to Colonel Van Valzah's residence and were royally entertained by the queenly hostess of that home, Mrs. Van Valzah, who was ably assisted in her successful and generous dinner to the guests by Mrs. Ward, her sister, and Miss Lucile Davis.

In addition to the officers present of both the Mexican and American armies, the other guests were: Judge Crosby and daughter, Sr. Angel Aguilar and Sr. Lac Osorno, of the Boundary Commission, and his secretary, Sr. Mallefert; Mrs. Gen. Hernandez and her son Manuel, Sr. Banche, Collector of Customs, and Juan S. Hart.

WEST POINT.

Oct. 28, 1896.

The weather is clear at last and it is possible to enjoy the exquisite coloring of the autumnal foliage now at the height of its beauty. Out-of-door sports are indulged in by many. Golf, tennis and even croquet, find devotees. The roads about the reservation are being improved and the change is gratefully appreciated by cyclists. Cadets are becoming proficient in polo, under the able instruction of Lieut. Cassatt, Howze and Suedberg.

The chief interest centers, however, in football. The Princeton game was played in a drizzle, but with the exception of a perceptible chill in the breeze, a greater detriment to the spectators than to the players, there was nothing to mar the game with Union College last Saturday. The victory of the home team was gained too easily to make the game one of absorbing interest. The first touchdown was made by Connor in less than five minutes after the ball had been put in play. Scales, Westill, Gillmore and Williams added to the score, and Connor played a fine game, securing three touchdowns and kicking six out of the eight goals tried. In addition he made several superb runs. One run was not counted, as it was made partly outside of the line. Lieut. Suedberg performed the difficult duties of referee to every one satisfactorily. He was unquestionably the right man in the right place. The total score was 44-0 in favor of West Point. Only at the beginning of the second half did the opposing team give the cadets any trouble. The game, as a whole, was a walkover for West Point. Saturday's game between the cadets and the Yale team is anticipated with the greatest interest. Two more games are on the schedule, one with Wesleyan, Nov. 7, and one with Browns, Nov. 21. Nov. 14 is open for scrubs. The teams lined up as follows on Saturday. Several changes were made in the second half:

West Point—44.	Union College—0.
Baender.....	Left End.....
Gillmore, W. E.....	Left Tackle.....
Williams.....	Left Guard.....
Hall, C. W.....	Center.....
Humphrey, C. B.....	Right Guard.....
Scales.....	Right Tackle.....
Savage.....	Right End.....
Nesbitt.....	Quarter Back.....
French Con'r, W. D. (Cap).....	Left Half Back.....
Romeyn.....	Right Half Back.....
	Full Back.....

1st touchdown by No. 10, goal by No. 10; 2d touchdown by No. 6, goal by No. 10; 3d touchdown by No. 9, no goal; 4th touchdown by No. 6, goal by No. 10; 5th touchdown by No. 10, no goal; 6th touchdown by No. 2, goal by No. 10; 7th touchdown by No. 3, goal by No. 10; 8th touchdown by No. 10, goal by No. 10.

A very delightful afternoon tea was given by Mrs. Tillman on Friday. The day was gloomy without, but the decorations of autumnal foliage made a bright picture within. Mrs. Tillman was assisted by Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Miss Sard, Mrs. Mills, Miss Ernst, Miss Michie and Mrs. Pierce. Among the guests from a distance were: Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and the Misses Morgan, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Miss Augur, Miss Frances Pell, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Henry W. Belcher, Miss Belcher, Miss Weit, Mrs. Torney, Lieut. Beaden, Rev. Dr. Thomas and many others.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Torney, daughter of Maj. Torney, the Post Surgeon, and Lieut. J. P. Ryan, 3d Cav., was made very recently. The wedding will occur in the near future. Congratulations are being showered upon the young lady by her very many friends at the post. Lieut. Ryan was ordered to duty at West Point, but the order has been revoked and Lieut. W. S. Woods, 10th Cav., has been ordered to report in his stead. There will be a football game between the teams of '98 and '99 this (Wednesday) afternoon.

COLLEGE RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Military Department of the University of Illinois has sent a communication to each institution where and Army officer is on duty, proposing an annual rifle contest, and it is to be hoped that it will be favorably acted upon. The proposition is a very important one, and the scheme of educating the college youth in rifle practice is one that deserves encouragement. The circular, which has been sent to the Adjutant of the several universities, says:

"With a view to stimulating an interest in military rifle shooting among students attending institutions having military instruction, it has been suggested that the cadets of all such institutions in the country engage in an annual rifle contest, the result of such contest to determine for the year the relative standing in marksmanship of the various schools participating. (See article in May 23, Army and Navy Journal.) Therefore, at the request of the officer in charge of the military department of this university, I wish to suggest a contest to be held as follows:

"1. Every competing school to be represented by a team composed of ten men, each man to have been a member of the battalion which he represents throughout the whole of the current school year.

"2. Each team to shoot on its own grounds.

"3. Each team to shoot on the same day, the date to be decided upon later, but to be as late in the spring of '97 as possible.

"4. Each team to shoot 100 rounds—ten rounds per man—at 200 yards, according to small arms firing regulations governing rifle contests in U. S. Army.

"5. The rifle used to be the Springfield rifle, issued by the government to the institution.

"6. The president of each institution, or officer in charge of military department of same, to select an entirely disinterested person, who shall be present at the range during the contest. He shall send a telegraphic report of the total scores made by the team whose shooting he witnessed, to such staff officer, U. S. A., as shall be selected. He shall also mail score sheets to that officer, and shall certify that he witnessed the entire contest, and that it was conducted strictly in accordance with above mentioned regulations. The officer receiving these scores will report the records made to the daily press. The Adjutant, or other competent officer of each battalion, to forward by mail a copy of score record to each competing school.

"The above plan, with the exception of a few changes made necessary by increased number of participants, was tried last year in contest between the teams of the University of California (Berkeley) and University of Illinois. The contest was a decided success, both as to the working of the plan above outlined and as regards beneficial effect upon this battalion." It is requested that supplies be sent to Capt. Daniel H. Brush, 17th U. S. Inf., Champaign, Ill.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

That we have not been heard from for some time is not to be taken as indication that we are not doing anything. Last month the troops were out on a practice march and had a very pleasant trip. They were out sixteen days, remained in camp six days for instruction, and marched 135 miles. Maj. T. J. Wint had command of the troops in the field, and Maj. Kelley those left behind. Col. Mizner has been in St. Paul for a month commanding the department during the absence of Gen. Brooke.

Three of the recent graduates have joined the 10th Cav., at this post, Lieuts. Miller and Reisinger to vacancies in the regiment, and Lieut. Powers as an additional.

Troop G, 10th Cav. (Capt. Ayres and Lieut. Johnston), has just joined here from Fort Custer, having marched 375 miles in twenty days. On Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, 1896, a reception was given at the post hall for the officers who had recently joined and for Miss Maupin, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Flemming.

The forenoons are taken up with drills, the afternoons, which are getting very short, are available for recreation. A game of tennis can be seen going on nearly every day, sometimes made up by the ladies, sometimes by the officers, but generally by both together. Horseback parties are of such common occurrence as to occasion no comment.

We have two very good packs of hounds, one of fox hounds, which is exercised by Capt. Jones and Lieut. Hardeman, and the other of wolf and greyhounds, managed by Dr. Foster, veterinary surgeon. The fox hounds are taken out twice a week and have made some good runs. The wolf hounds caught a coyote not long since and are likely to pick up the next one that comes near them. Dr. Foster takes them out three times a week.

Polo has at last taken a good hold here. Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons are set aside for it, and some very good games have been played. Lieuts. Barnum and Rokenbach have been the principal movers in getting it started. The above, with the hunting parties and an occasional picnic, keeps pretty nearly everybody on the move.

FORT RILEY.

Oct. 25, 1896.

Mrs. Knox entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Treat, Lieut. and Mrs. Conklin, Lieut. and Mrs. Sturgis, Mr. Macomb and Mr. Dallam at supper Monday evening, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Sands. The Misses Knox, Kingsbury and Barry entertained the garrison and the visiting officers from Fort Leavenworth at a dance Tuesday evening. The hop room was very prettily decorated, and the adjoining rooms were made most attractive with rugs, screens, chairs and rosy lights. The young girls received their guests with grace and cordiality. Every one felt at home and consequently had a very pleasant evening. Miss Bissell, of Detroit, is the guest of Mrs. Foltz. She will accompany Mrs. Osborne to Fort Sill.

Miss Taylor entertained the young people at progressive euchre Wednesday evening to meet the Misses Jones. The first prizes were won by Miss Helen Jones and Mr. C. C. Smith, 20th Inf. Miss Clarke and Mr. Macomb won the consolation prizes. After supper Miss Clarke played several times on her violin. Col. Haskell, Capt. Wagner, Beach and Greene were ordered here from Leavenworth to instruct the militia officers. Capt. and Mrs. McClermand gave a card party Thursday evening. Miss Knox and Maj. Haskell won the prizes. Lieut. E. V. Smith, 4th Inf., instructor at Baker University, Kan., is a guest at the post.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams gave a hop supper Friday evening for the young people, in honor of her guests, the Misses Clements and Searcy. The Misses Jones, who have been visiting Maj. and Mrs. Randolph, returned home Sunday.

The command from Leavenworth, which has been here for the autumn maneuvers, marched home early Sunday morning.

Mrs. Schumin and children left for Chicago for a short visit before joining at Lieut. Schumin's new station—Fort Adams.

FORT DUCHESNE.

In honor of the promotion of Maj. Randlett, 9th Cav., to Lieutenant Colonel, and of the return from Denver of the victorious 9th Cav. athletic team, the entire garrison celebrated these events Oct. 14 and 15 in an appropriate manner. The "Owls" gave a very entertaining dance on the first night, and the next day the enlisted men of both troops gave a grand dinner to Corp. Morris, of B Troop, and Blacksmith Ross, of F Troop, composing the athletic team. In the evening a general "break-down," which was largely attended, wound up the festivities. Eight medals won by two men are now held at Duchesne.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S POSITION.

Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 24.—To-night the sound money Democrats of Keokuk made their first public demonstration. Rector R. C. McIlvain, of St. John's Episcopal Church, presided, and addresses were made by ex-Gov. Flower, of New York, and Judge Nathaniel French, of Davenport. Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, who is visiting his wife's relatives here, wrote a letter which was read at the meeting. He is a lifelong Democrat, and says:

"Only once before in my life have I thought it my duty to take any part in the public discussion of political questions. At the crisis of the late civil war I thought every patriot ought to declare himself in favor of the re-election of President Lincoln. Now again I believe it the duty of every good citizen to take a decided stand upon the vital questions of this time."

Discussing the silver question, he says: "The honest friends of bimetalism have allowed themselves to be led far astray. Their national platform has been made to declare not for genuine bimetalism, but in effect for the single silver standard, and that to be applied to existing gold obligations. That platform proposes that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender for all debts, present as well as future. No amount of eloquence can disguise the simple fact that such a proposition is not honorable nor honest. If the people think it wise to change their standard of value they have a perfect right to do so in respect to all future transactions. But no people have the right to alter the standard of weights or measures or money under which existing contracts are to be fulfilled. Such an act would be simple, plain, open public robbery. What ought this great, brave, self-respecting, honest people of this country to do with such a proposition as this? In my judgment they ought to bury it so deep that it will never be heard of again."

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOB, Asst. Sec'y.

Circular 4, Oct. 22, Dept. of Dakota.

Publishes instructions relative to requisitions for subsistence stores, and the issuing and storage of rations.

G. O. 19, Oct. 24, 1896. Dept. Platte.

Maj. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge. Adv., is relieved from the temporary charge of the Engineer Office at the Department of the Platte, Headquarters.

1st Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, 9th Cav., Aide, is announced as Engineer and Signal Officer of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Coppinger:

THEO. SCHWAN, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. O. 19, Oct. 24, 1896. Dept. Texas.

Pursuant to G. O. 43, c. s., H. Q. A., Adjutant General's Office, Light Battery F, 3d Art., is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will proceed by rail on Oct. 27, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The provisions of the order in regard to horses, guns, battery equipments, the property to be transported, and the disposition of enlisted men, who have less than six months to serve and who do not intend to re-enlist, will be strictly complied with.

G. O. 55, Oct. 26, 1896. Artillery School.

In accordance with the requirements of para. 20, Tidball's Manual, Battery I, 1st Art. (Patterson's), is assigned to the 15-inch S. B. gun on right of battery between second and third fronts, and the 8-inch C. R. gun next to it.

Beginning to-day, the 26th inst., and until further orders, drills will be the service of the guns to which the batteries have been assigned.

The instruction by the Surgeon provided for in General Orders 9, Adjutant General's Office, 1896, will be resumed on Thursday, the 29th inst., and will be continued as heretofore ordered on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week until further orders. This instruction will be in lieu of drills on these days.

By order of Col. Frank:

CHAS. L. PHILLIPS,
1st Lieut. 4th Art., Adjt.

H. Q. A., G. O. Oct. 26, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers, recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1896.

Declined.

By 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., the appointment of Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, Oct. 19, 1896.

Memorandum.

At their own request, the word junior is dropped from the names of the following-mentioned officers: Lieut. Col. James W. Powell, 15th Inf.; Capt. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjt. Gen.

Circular 8, Oct. 28, 1896. D. East.

The following communication is published and its requirements will be strictly complied with by all concerned.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ruger:

H. C. CORBIN, Asst. Adjt. Gen.
Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Oct. 27, 1896.

The Commanding General, Department of the East.
Sir: The Major General Commanding the Army desires me to communicate for your information and guidance the following instructions received from the Secretary of War, with reference to paragraph 555 of the Manual of Heavy Artillery Service:

"In all modern emplacements where guns and carriages are mounted and have been transferred to commanding officers of troops for care and maintenance, if the platforms have been completed for a less time than two months, their carriages shall be traversed daily, so as to change their places of rest on the traverse circles. In case of platforms which have been completed for two months or longer, it is directed that the carriages be traversed weekly." Very respectfully,

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt. Gen.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. Samuel R. Jones, Asst. Q. M., having reported at Headquarters, Department of the Platte, is assigned to duty as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, and in charge of construction at Fort Crook, Neb., with station in this city. Capt. Jones is also assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts in this Department. (S. O. 96, D. P., Oct. 16.)

Commy. Sergt. E. Rain is attached to Battery D, 1st Art., for rations; Ord. Sergt. Frank Byrne to Battery G, (Jackson Barracks, Oct. 20.)

Hospital Steward H. J. Linweber will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Key West Barracks, Oct. 21.)

1st Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed four visits per month during November and December, 1896, and January and February, 1897, from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of 3.2-inch shrapnel. (H. Q. A., Oct. 22.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Danville and Lexington, Ky., on official business pertaining to the inspection of cavalry and artillery horses. (H. Q. A., Oct. 22.)

Capt. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg., will return to his proper station upon the expiration of the leave granted him. (H. Q. A., Oct. 24.)

Post Chaplain George W. Simpson, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Oct. 26.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness, granted Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is further extended three months, on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Oct. 26.)

Capt. David L. Brainard, C. S., recently appointed, will proceed to New York City, and report to Major John F. Weston, C. S., purchasing commissary in that city, for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Oct. 26.)

Leave for four days is granted Capt. E. B. Frick, Asst. Surg. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 25.)

Payments of troops in the Department of Texas, on the muster of Oct. 31, 1896, will be made as follows: By Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, in person, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., in currency, shipped by express, at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold, and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 131, D. T., Oct. 26.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg. (Fort Grant, Ariz.) (S. O. 89, D. C., Oct. 23.)

Acting Hospital Steward William Becker, Hospital Corps, now at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, having satisfactorily explained to the Department that his true name is Wilhelm Fennell, will be borne under the latter name on all rolls. (H. Q. A., Oct. 27.)

Payment of troops for the muster of Oct. 31 will be made by Lieut. Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at Rock Island Arsenal, Indianapolis Arsenal, Forts Thomas, Wayne and Brady, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., at Fort Sheridan, Columbus Barracks, Forts Leavenworth and Reno, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, the new post near Little Rock, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, Forts Riley and Sill, and any troops temporarily absent. (S. O. 182, D. M., Oct. 24.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. John McE. Hyde, Asst. Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, upon the receipt of this order, and will proceed to and take station at Boston, Mass., for duty in that city, to relieve Capt. Theodore E. True, Asst. Q. M., who will report at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that Department; Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Little Rock, Ark., and will report at Columbus Barracks, for duty as Quartermaster at that post, and by letter to the Commanding General, Dept. East; Capt. J. T. Knight, Asst. Q. M., recently appointed, is relieved from duty with the Virginia Volunteers, Richmond, Va., and will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty; Capt. D. E. McCarthy, Asst. Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed from Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for assignment to duty as Q. M. at that post, to relieve 1st Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., Q. M., 15th Inf. (H. Q. A., October 27.)

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding two visits from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to the works of the Builders' Iron Foundry Company, Providence, R. I., on official business pertaining to the inspection of castings for the Emery carriage. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

Leave for two months and ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The following promotion and appointment was on Oct. 17 made in Troop A, 3d Cav.: Corp. Daniel Murphy, to be Sergeant, vice Werner discharged; Lance Corp. Benjamin F. Miller, to be Corporal, vice Murphy promoted.

In order to carry out the authority of the Honorable Secretary of War for a drill at the Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., at 8 P. M., Monday, Nov. 2, 1896, a selection of eight best drilled men from each troop will be made by troop commanders, making a total of forty-eight, who will report to and be drilled this week by Lieuts. C. A. Hedekin and H. H. Pattison, 3d Cav., and taken by them to the Auditorium so as to report to Mr. Jannopoulos by 3 P. M., that day, where the men will be quartered, their meals provided, and the horses stabled and fed. The men selected will report to Lieut. Hedekin, and be excused from all duty at post (except drill), until the 4th inst. They will wear full dress and leggins, saber, pistol with ten blank cartridges, carry overcoats, and for the gymnastic exercises, throwing horses, spirals, etc., an opportunity will be given to take off full dress, when they should have on the blue shirt. (Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 26.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, 5th Cav., now of the 3d Cav., is extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER

Troop D, 6th Cav., which has been in camp since May last at Lower Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Park, has returned to winter quarters at the fort.

Troop I, started on a practice march Oct. 10, of about 200 miles. The route extends to Cook City, retracing to Yancey's, over to Mount Washburn trail to Grand Canon, through Hayden Valley, via Mary's Mount, to Upper Geyser Basin, via Norris Geyser Basin, to Fort Yellowstone.

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALED H. CARLTON.

A St. Louis dispatch says: Trumpeter J. Kennedy and Pvt. John H. Kelley, Troop C, 8th Cav., Fort Yates, have traveled more than 1,500 miles in an open boat, and are camped on the river near Jefferson Barracks. The soldiers are on a furlough, and are awaiting their discharge. On Aug. 16 they, with two others, started in a boat, 14 x 3 feet, to come down the Missouri river to St. Louis. They depended on game and fish mainly for a living. Their two comrades gave up the voyage after being out a week.

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum, Adjt. 8th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 99, D. P., Oct. 24.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The leave for fifteen days granted Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., is further extended eight days. (S. O. 98, D. P., Oct. 22.)

The seven days' leave granted Capt. Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cav., is extended three days. (S. O. 96, D. P., Oct. 16.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

The leave granted to 1st Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 141, D. D., Oct. 17.)

Par. 3, S. O. 248, Oct. 21, 1896, H. Q. A., detailing 2d Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 10th Cav., for duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1896, is revoked at his request. (H. Q. A., Oct. 27.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

The departure of Light Battery E, 1st Art., from Fort Sheridan, Ill., directed in par. 1, S. O. 179, c. s., D. Mo., is postponed until Tuesday, Oct. 27. (S. O. 180, D. M., Oct. 21.)

Lieut. C. J. Bailey, 1st Art., is detailed Quartermaster and Commissary, Lieut. John Pope, Adjutant Signal and Rec. Officer and Post Treasurer. (Jackson Barracks, Oct. 18.)

Sergt. Paul McLees, D, 1st Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Jackson Barracks, Oct. 20.)

Lieut. F. S. Harlow, 1st Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (St. Francis Barracks, Oct. 21.)

Battery I, 1st Art. (Capt. Patterson's) is assigned for duty with the 2d Battalion. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 21.)

Lieut. F. Marsh, 1st Art., is detailed Ordnance Officer, Signal Officer, Rec. Officer and in charge of Post Exchange. (Fort Barrancas, Oct. 17.)

Sergt. H. Chapman, H, 1st Art., is detailed School Teacher and Sergeant, D. B., Borstelman H. Steward of Post Exchange. (Fort Barrancas, Oct. 19.)

In compliance with telegraphic instructions of Oct. 17 from Headquarters of the Army, Light Battery E (Capron's), 1st Art., is transferred from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Washington Barracks, D. C., and on Oct. 23, will proceed by rail to that post for station. The public horses, guns and battery equipments will be left at Fort Sheridan to be exchanged with the incoming battery. (S. O. 179, D. M., Oct. 19.)

Light Battery K, 1st Art. (Capt. Dillenback's) will leave by rail for Fort Sam Houston, Oct. 27. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 26.)

Lieut. C. H. McNeil, 1st Art., is appointed Adjutant and Lieut. J. P. Tracy, Treasurer Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Key West Barracks, Oct. 21.)

Sergt. C. J. Hanson, A, 1st Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Key West Barracks, Oct. 22.)

Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st Art., is detailed Quartermaster and Commissary. (Key West Barracks, Oct. 21.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Light Battery A (Grimes'), 2d Art., is transferred from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Light Battery F (Vose's), 2d Art., from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Adams, R. I., and on Nov. 2, they will proceed by rail to their respective stations. The public horses, guns and battery equipments will be left at Fort Riley to be exchanged with the incoming batteries; the private horses of officers and personal baggage will be taken to the new stations. (S. O. 180, D. M., Oct. 21.)

2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art., is relieved from duty with Light Battery F, of that regiment, and assigned to duty with Light Battery B, 4th Art., as attached thereto. (S. O. 180, D. M., Oct. 21.)

Corp. H. P. Gardner, B, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corporal J. A. Nelson appointed Corporal.

Corp. F. Colgrove, A, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. W. E. Sanford appointed Corporal.

Leave for two days is granted Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg. (Fort Warren, Oct. 23.)

Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d Art., will reappraise the property of the Exchange. (Fort Trumbull, Oct. 22.)

Lance Corp. W. J. Sprangenberg, H, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal, Corp. E. F. Parker, H, has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. C. Felger appointed Corporal.

Leave for six days is granted Capt. J. E. Eastman, 2d Art. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 26.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave from about Nov. 1, 1896, to June 7, 1897, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Maj. John A. Darling, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., Oct. 27.)

1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., at his own request, is relieved from further duty at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, and will join his battery. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Lieut. W. P. Stone, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 21.)

Maj. J. B. Rawles, 4th Art., will make a careful examination of the market value of the post exchange. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 24.)

2d Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux, 4th Art., is relieved from duty with Light Battery B, of that regiment, and assigned to duty with Light Battery F, 2d Art., as attached thereto. (H. Q. A., Oct. 26.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 23.)

Leave for twelve days is granted 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 26.)

Light Battery B, 4th Art., will start for Fort Riley, Oct. 27. (Fort Adams, Oct. 26.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Batteries D and F, 5th Art., will be relieved from duty in the Department of California and be placed en route to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and Fort Riley, Kan., respectively, on Oct. 24. (S. O. 129, D. C., Oct. 19.)

Sergt. Winfield Smith, E, 5th Art., is detailed exchange steward. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 22.)

Sergt. Thomas Winters, A, 5th Art., is detailed overseer in Q. M. D. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 24.)

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Adjt., 5th Art., is appointed Post Adjutant, and Lieut. T. R. Adams, Q. M., 5th Art., is appointed Post Quartermaster and Commissary and Treasurer. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 24.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 23.)

So much of War Department order dated July 13, 1896, published in par. 6, S. O. 163, of that date from H. Q. A. as relates to Maj. John A. Darling, 5th Art., (now of the 3d Art.) is revoked. (H. Q. A., Oct. 27.)

Lieut. C. H. Arnold, 5th Art., is detailed ordnance and signal officer. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 20.)

Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art., is appointed Adjutant, recruiting officer and exchange officer. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 20.)

Sergt. John Linder, K, 5th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 23.)

Capt. O. E. Wood, 5th Art., is detailed post treasurer and in charge of post mess. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 24.)

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Adjt., 5th Art., is appointed recruiting officer. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 26.)

Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., is detailed in charge of post exchange. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 24.)

Corps. E. W. Cole and T. E. Bouchier, H, 5th Art., have been promoted Sergeants, and Pvs. D. W. Collins, R. H. Green and T. Leary appointed Corporals.

Sergt. C. A. Moberg, M, 5th Art., is detailed school teacher. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 24.)

Lieut. T. W. Winston, 5th Art., is appointed Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 24.)

Sergt. F. P. Bliss, Battery B, 5th Art., is detailed Mess Steward. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 27.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

All the enlisted men of the 1st Inf., now at Angel Island, will be sent without delay to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 132, D. C., Oct. 22.)

Upon arrival of 1st Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st Inf., at San Diego Barracks, Cal., 1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., will stand relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to join the company at Benicia Barracks. (S. O. 132, D. C., Oct. 22.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Joseph R. Binns, 1st Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 26, 1896. (H. Q. A., Oct. 26.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 10, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Briant H. Wells, 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

Upon completion of the transfer to his successor of the public property pertaining to the post of Fort Sherman, Idaho, for which he is accountable, 1st Lieut. Charles McQuiston, Q. M., 4th Inf., will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 168, D. C., Oct. 15.)

2d Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, 4th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Spokane, Wash., and will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 171, D. C., Oct. 20.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 26.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

The leave for twenty days granted 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrab, 9th Inf., is extended four days. (S. O. 253, D. C., Oct. 28.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Shollenberger, Q. M., 10th Inf. (S. O. 182, D. M., Oct. 24.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for seven days on account of sickness, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him in S. O. 180, Aug. 1, 1896, H. Q. A., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 24.)

The following promotion and appointment was, on Oct. 18, made in Co. F, 11th Inf.: Corp. Arthur M. Denegar to be Sergeant, vice Hart, reduced. Lance Corp. Herbert F. Belden, to be Corporal, vice Denegar, promoted.

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Daniel E. McCarthy, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty as Quartermaster 12th Inf., to date from Oct. 13, by reason of his having been appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Oct. 14. 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Anglum, 12th Inf., is appointed Q. M. of the regiment, to date from Oct. 14. The following appointment is made in Co. H: Pvt. Walter McCue, to be Corporal, vice Hardy, transferred. (12th Inf., Oct. 24.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Nov. 3, is granted Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf. (S. O. 253, D. E., Oct. 28.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Oct. 27.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 17, 1896, with permission to apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Clark, 14th Inf. (S. O. 169, D. C., Oct. 16.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 15th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 25.)

1st Lieut. William N. Blow, Jr., Q. M., 15th Inf., will, upon being relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., by Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Asst. Q. M., proceed to join his regiment. (H. Q. A., Oct. 27.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Q. M., 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 24.) Sgt. J. J. Murphy, K, 17th Inf., is transferred to H. (17th Inf., Oct. 25.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 30, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 26.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf., will be relieved on the 1st of Nov. from the duty to which he was assigned by S. O. 70, of 1895, H. Q. A., and which he will then have completed, and will thereupon join his proper station. (H. Q. A., Oct. 23.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

The extension of ordinary leave granted Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., is further extended one month, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Oct. 22.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, Adj., 21st Inf., is extended four days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 24.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. LaRoy S. Upton, 21st Inf. (S. O. 250, D. E., Oct. 24.)

Lieut. W. H. Mullay, 21st Inf., is attached for temporary duty to Co. H. (Plattsburg Barracks, Oct. 22.) Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days, is granted Lieut. L. S. Upton, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Oct. 24.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1896, is granted Capt. Robert N. Getty, 22d Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 24.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. Patten, 22d Inf., is further extended three months. (H. Q. A., Oct. 24.)

The following transfers in the 22d Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. David S. Stanley, from Co. C to Co. K; 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, from Co. K to Co. C. (H. Q. A., Oct. 22.)

Pvt. Henry Janz, Co. C, 22d Inf., was, on Oct. 18, appointed Corporal, vice Roper, reduced.

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, 25th Inf., will repair to Pierre, S. D., for duty with the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., Oct. 26.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., Oct. 23. Detail, Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav.; Maj. Abram A. Harbach, 18th Inf.; Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. Carroll H. Potter, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., Adj., 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 23d Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 129, D. T., Oct. 20.)

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 23. Detail, Maj. Gilbert S. Carpenter, 4th Inf.; Capt. John W. Bubb, 4th Inf.; Capt. George O. Webster, 4th Inf.; Capt. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 179, D. M., Oct. 19.)

At Fort Custer, Mont., Oct. 26. Detail, Maj. William C. Shannon, Med. Dept.; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; Capt. William Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.; Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Joseph P. O'Neil, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James B. Hughes, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank A. Burton, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Howard W. French, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, 25th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 142, D. D., Oct. 19.)

At Fort Apache, Ariz., Oct. 26. Detail, Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf.; Capt. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th Inf.; Capt. James E. Macklin, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Hart, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John S. Battle, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 87, D. C., Oct. 16.)

At Plattsburg Barracks, Oct. 29. Detail, Maj. John

N. Coe, Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone, Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Daniel Cornman, Joseph W. Duncan, Charles A. Williams, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, Solomon E. Sparrow, John S. Parke, Jr., Edward H. Brooke, 2d Lieut. John J. O'Connell, David G. Spurgin, Anton Springer, Jr., 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 251, D. E., Oct. 26.)

At Madison Barracks, Oct. 27. Detail, Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman, Morris C. Foote, William L. Carpenter, John A. Baldwin, 1st Lieut. George Palmer, John Baxter, Jr., R. H. Anderson, André W. Brewster, 2d Lieut. Charles C. Clark, Thomas F. Dwyer, Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 249, D. E., Oct. 23.)

At Fort Logan, Col., Oct. 23. Detail, Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf.; Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; Capt. William Quinton, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf.; Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Melver, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James A. Goodlin, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Maury Nichols, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochbridge, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert Alexander, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel V. McClure, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. Winn, 2d Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 88, D. C., Oct. 21.)

At Fort Grant, Ariz., Oct. 26. Detail, Maj. Charles Hobart, 15th Inf.; Capt. Edward S. Chapin, 15th Inf.; Capt. George K. McGunagle, 15th Inf.; Capt. Horatio G. Sichel, 7th Cav.; Capt. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert Sewell, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 7th Cav.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 7th Cav.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 88, D. C., Oct. 21.)

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 2. Detail, Capt. George A. Dodd, Henry L. Ripley, Franklin O. Johnson, 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, 2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, Andrew E. Williams, George W. Moses, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 3d Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 253, D. E., Oct. 28.)

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Monday, Oct. 26, 1896. Detail: Maj. Charles F. Robe, 14th Inf.; Capt. Samuel McConihe, 14th Inf.; Capt. William W. McCammon, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; Capt. Richard T. Yeatman, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Armand I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frank Owen, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ora E. Hunt, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf. Judge Adv. (S. O. 172, D. C., Oct. 21.)

TRANSFERS.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, from the 5th Cav. to the 3d Cav. (Troop K); 1st Lieut. John M. Jenkins, from the 3d Cav. to the 5th Cav. (Troop D). (H. Q. A., Oct. 24.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M., convened at Fort Logan, Colo., vice 1st Lieut. John S. Winn, 2d Cav., relieved. (S. O. 89, D. C., Oct. 23.)

Leave for four months, from Dec. 15, is granted Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

Leave for one month and ten days, from Nov. 10, is granted Chaplain Therpius G. Steward, 25th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

The retirement from active service of Col. Richard Lodor, 2d Art., under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

The following named recently-appointed Army Surgeons will repair to Washington, and report in person, Nov. 4, 1896, to the President of the Army Medical School, for instruction: Basil H. Dutcher, Leiger A. Fuller, Franklin M. Kemp, Geo. Alfred Skinner, Carl R. Darnall, William E. Richards, M. M. Cloud and L. P. Smith. (H. Q. A., Oct. 28.)

Capt. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., is detailed Member of Post Exchange Council. (S. O. 134, Fort McPherson, Oct. 25.)

Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf., is detailed in charge of Post School. (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 26.)

The sick leave for ten days granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 19th Inf., is extended ten days on account of sickness. (S. O. 183, D. M., Oct. 26.)

It will be gratifying to many in the Army to learn from Adj. Gen. Ruggles' recent annual report that the "consolidated mess is yielding to the troop, the battery or the company mess." That it may be altogether conquered would seem to be the desire of a majority of company commanders.

A "good thing" to "push along" in the early future is the recommendation of Adj. Gen. Ruggles, in his recent annual report, that a properly equipped gymnasium be provided at each permanent post; also the recommendation that post laundries, under proper supervision, be similarly established. We emphasize the "supervision," as we believe that in the past there have been laundries at posts which were mainly run as private institutions for gain, and were the cause of much friction and annoyance.

A remarkable march of 4,700 miles across Siberia, occupying almost a year, has just been completed by two Russian battalions of line infantry and two batteries of artillery, which lately reached their camp on the Amur. The troops marched 4,000 versts by land and made their way for 3,000 versts by water, half the distance on rafts constructed by themselves. Their losses were six men dead, twenty-seven left behind in hospitals and twenty-nine horses. The others arrived in good condition and excellent spirits.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Tallman, U. S. N., and Mrs. Tallman, arrived in New York from abroad, Oct. 30, on the steamship St. Louis.

Late arrivals in New York are Comdr. J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., Albemarle; Gen. A. Baird, Fifth Avenue, and Col. G. H. Elliot, Everett House.

Miss Helen Hoyt-Sherman, niece of the late Gen. William Tecumseh, U. S. A., was married Oct. 28, at Des Moines, Ia., to Mr. William Oglesby Griffith, of Cincinnati.

Col. Richard Lodor, retired from active service, Oct. 20, expresses in a farewell order to the 2d Artillery, his thanks for the cordial support of the officers while conducting the affairs of the regiment and his great regret in leaving it.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)



The following named officers will proceed to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, at such time as will enable them to report in person on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 5, 1896, to the U. S. Attorney for the District of Oklahoma, as witnesses in the trial of the case of Hamlin Sawyer vs. D. F. Stiles; Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf.; Capt. Francis J. Ives, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, 14th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 26.)

Par. 2, S. O. 252, Oct. 26, 1896, H. Q. A., relating to 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art., and Thomas B. Lamoreux, 4th Art., is revoked. (H. Q. A., Oct. 27.)

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the Army, returned to Washington on Wednesday evening from a two months' trip of inspection of the Western posts. The General is in excellent health and reports a most enjoyable and satisfactory trip. While absent he covered the Western districts thoroughly, visiting some posts for the first time, notably Fort Omaha, Fort Meade, Fort Riley, Fort Assiniboine and Jefferson Barracks, as well as the sites for artillery stations on Puget Sound, Vancouver Barracks, and the fortifications around San Francisco Harbor. At Fort Riley and Jefferson Barracks, the General reviewed the recent drill maneuvers, which were most interesting and instructive to officers and men, and showed the troops to be in a fine shape, and thoroughly perfected in military practice. The posts are pronounced to be uniformly in excellent condition, and the personnel of an improved character. Intelligence and interest in Army life is evident everywhere. The new buildings at the newer posts are of modern architecture and much more convenient and agreeable than the older buildings formerly occupied by the troops. The health of the Army in the West is unexceptional. The practice marches of the summer have been of great educational value, and of much benefit to the physical condition of the men. On his journey the General rode between 450 and 500 miles in the saddle, and enjoyed excellent hunting in Montana, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and the Puget Sound country. His report to the Secretary of War will be ready in a few days, and will incorporate certain recommendations for Army legislation now pending before Congress, as well as suggestions for the improvement of the efficiency of the Army, digested from the numerous replies on the subject to letters recently sent out.

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, Colonel of the United States Army, retired, sends to the New York "Sun" a prediction of 353 votes in the electoral college for McKinley. We shall be able to report next week whether Gen. Carrington is a prophet or not. As he lives within an hour's ride of Cambridge, Mass., it is to be presumed that he is following the sound rule of Hosea Biglow, never to prophesy unless you know. Gen. Carrington gives to McKinley the votes of the following States: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Washington. He is not generous enough to even give Bryan what is left for he says that Idaho, Montana, Texas and Utah have growing elements in the same direction, and Colorado rapidly gains solid footing. Gen. Carrington further prophesies a popular majority for McKinley of 450,000 or more in Pennsylvania, 275,000, possibly 350,000, in New York; 125,000, probably 200,000, in Ohio, and 135,000, or more, in Massachusetts. Even Senator Squire, of Washington, who has turned his back upon all his principles to go with his State, will find himself in a minority of 12,000 or more if Gen. Carrington is correct. We observe that the Republicans have in the field an army of 17,300 "knell-binders," a force nearly equal to that of the Army. They are all at work between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains. How refreshing it will be when "silence like a poultrie comes to heal the blows of sound."

It will certainly be something new to American experience if the voters should choose next week, as the Chief Executive Officer of the Nation, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, a young man who is absolutely without experience in public administration, and who is an utterly unknown factor as an executive officer. The letter of Mr. Binns, from which we publish extracts elsewhere, illustrates some features of the present political canvass. It is not strange that a man with such mental peculiarities as this ex-lieutenant should find himself wholly out of place in the Army. He mentions one specific case of dishonesty, of which he, himself, is the subject—that of a man, bound by the high obligations of honor and duty, controlling the military service, and who yet incurs pecuniary responsibilities far beyond his ability to meet. From this he draws his conclusions:

"I, R.—, an officer of the Army, am dishonest; the public service is honeycombed with corruption, therefore, let us abolish all existing order, resolve society into its original elements and let the people govern."

Such is the syllogism. We shall soon see how far it appeals to the logical sense of the American people. Whatever the result of the election, let us remember that the good old Ship of State has weathered many a storm; her hull is still sound, and, however much she may suffer from incompetent pilotage during the next four years, she is destined to make many a prosperous voyage in the future.

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those commanders of American cruisers who fail to prevent the escape of a 'filibuster.' But why should not Spain punish those commanders of her own warships in Cuban waters who fail to prevent the entrance of filibusters into Cuban ports? Our own naval officers have been twenty times more successful in preventing the departure of arms-bearing ships from American ports than the Spanish naval officers have been in seizing such of them as may have got out to the high seas. Spain has between forty and fifty armed steam hulks on the watch along the coast of Cuba, and we do not know that they have caught sight of more than three filibusters in twenty

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months. Spain wouldn't have a commander in her navy if she hanged all the incapables belonging to it."

ARMOR AND HEAVY ORDNANCE.

A paper on "Armor and Heavy Ordnance" was read before the British Association at its meeting in Liverpool Sept. 22, by Capt. W. H. Jaques. In it Capt. Jaques says:

"All we need in the United States are adequate budgets and well planned shipbuilding programmes. That we are gradually reaching out in the right direction is shown by the following table of estimates for 1896-7, taken from Brassey's Annual for 1896: England, £21,823,000; France, £10,637,096; Russia, £6,440,000; United States, £5,862,228; Germany, £4,372,068; Italy, £3,641,324.

"The progress in armor making, referred to in my last public pamphlet (1894), has been continuous, and in the United States (the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd.) and Germany (Krupp) have produced armor fully 15 per cent., if not 20 per cent., better than the best plain steel Harvey armor that Great Britain has placed upon her battle-ships, although one is handicapped in making thorough comparison so long as England continues to determine the value of her battleship armor by firing 6-inch soft Holtzer shells against 6-inch plates at velocities below 2,000 ft. sec.

"The most important tests that have been made in the past two years have taken place in the United States and Germany, and the results in these two countries have been so nearly identical that it became necessary for me to study very carefully the character of the projectiles employed.

"A careful examination of the results of these trials leads us to conclude that to the products of the United States and Germany the first rank must be accorded, Great Britain and France being content to accept second place on the plea that as plain steel, carbonized, is so good it is not wise to pay the increased cost which the use of nickel entails.

"Examination of the published tests made in the various countries leads me to believe that British armor is considerably inferior to the best nickel steel gas-hardened plates now being used by the United States and Germany.

"The marked success of Dr. Anderson's wire guns, built at Woolwich, demonstrates their value and practically endorses my oft-repeated statement that I like the type and believe it can be as efficiently, economically and quickly supplied as the built-up form. It is simply a question of selection—of fashion.

"Equally favorable progress has been made with projectiles, but as yet very few truly competitive results are at hand. The uncertainty of their relative value still causes a very large unknown quantity in the valuation of armor comparisons.

"In conclusion, we may count, at least in the United States, as commercial commodities, armor having 10 per cent. greater resistance than the best of last year; heavy ordnance giving service velocities of 200 ft. sec. higher, and armor-piercing projectiles that, to be accepted, must perforate a thickness of nickel steel carbonized armor equal to their calibre. Truly an excellent record."

The Light Batteries of Artillery are now either at or on the point of starting for their new stations. The Captains, under the new arrangement will be posted as follows: Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Art., Fort Sam Houston; Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st Art., Washington Barracks; Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d Art., Fort Adams; Capt. G. L. Grimes, 2d Art., Fort Sheridan; Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, temporarily commanding Light Battery C, 3d Art., until a Captain is assigned to it, vice Lancaster just promoted, and Capt. R. D. Potts, of F, 3d Art., at Presidio of San Francisco; Capt. S. W. Taylor and H. R. Anderson, 4th Art., at Fort Riley; Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art., at Fort Hamilton, and Capt. H. J. Reilly, 5th Art., at Fort Riley.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

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ABOUT THE MARMORA.

There is not a geographical position better known than that of Constantinople, situated amidst the sea of Marmora, an enclosed sea, to which there is no penetrating but by forcing the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. After passing a narrow strait you enter the sea of Marmora, and you find seated on a beautiful promontory, washed on one side by the sea of Marmora itself, on the other by the river of the Fresh Waters, the renowned city, which under the Greeks was Byzantium, under the Romans Constantinople, under the Turks Stamboul, the present metropolis of Islamism.

The Turk looks upon the Marmora as his private preserve. The arms of his empire encircle it in envious grasp. It is really so much more like a lake than a sea that we may describe it as Turkey's Great Lake. The Black Sea is in a certain modest way almost oceanic, but the Marmora is simply a kind of an elliptical estuary, only some 120 miles long, and about fifty miles wide at its greatest width. And yet, as a disquiet of navigation, the almost land-locked Marmora is not to be despised, especially when the peppery "Lodos" or South wind blows, not "softly," as in Apostolic days, but "fierce as ten furies." The writer of this nearly went to the bottom once on a little Ottoman craft which essayed to press on toward Stamboul through dirty seas which tried its wheezy engines to their utmost—billows which yet the stanch little Bancroft would have ridden like a duck. The only thing that saved the boat was the prudence of the captain (and prudence comes quick to Turkish sailors) in putting the helm hard over and scudding fast back to Gallipoli, just inside the Strait of the Dardanelles at its inner end, where under the lee of the high sheltering bank a quiet opportunity was afforded during two or three days' tarrying to haul the fires from under the boilers and repair the decrepit machinery. Circumstances are just now bringing into conspicuous geographical and diplomatic notice the historic sheet of water over which Asiatics and Greeks have sailed from time immemorial, and up which the legendary Jason and his crew went to find the Golden Fleece (for that was before the day of silver men).

A noted American professor, the father, by the way, of the late Comdr. Hitchcock, of the Navy, was wont to remark to his classes that Constantine's choice of the present site of Constantinople for his future capital clearly denoted that he was a man of genius. In apparent dissent from this opinion some one else has remarked that Constantine would have been a fool if he had not selected this site. It is not generally known at all events that Constantine looked first at a site directly on the Aegean, on the coast by the Plain of Troy, not far from the mouth of the Dardanelles—a locality which to this day is known to the Turks as "Eski Stamboul," or "Old Constantinople." Certainly Constantinople is admirably placed, both in respect of beauty and security. It is a jewel in a casket, the sides of the casket being partly marine and crystalline. Unfortunately for the Turk the naval defenses of the capital are still largely and literally wooden walls (in the shape of antique wooden frigates) of a character to excite the ridicule of even a resurrected Themistocles.

Of course the Turks have some ironclads and a few torpedo boats, but the former are of an obsolete type, and chiefly the acquisition of the extravagant Abdul Aziz, and the latter, though foreign-built, can hardly be said to constitute an efficient navy all by themselves.

The real defense of Constantinople, however, so far as anything maritime is concerned, is geographical rather than naval. The marine approaches to Constantinople are all condensed in the tortuous channel of the Dardanelles, a pretty strait some forty miles long and of a width varying from six miles to about 800 yards. For a cruiser to run through that Strait might not be quite so difficult as for a war vessel to make the run through

the East River from the Sound to the Battery, past Fort Schuyler and Willets Point, but yet would in some respects be analogous to this exploit. In other words the Marmora is like a bottle with two necks, one drawn out toward the Aegean and the other (the Bosphorus) toward the Black Sea.

The name Dardanelles, formerly applied only to the fortifications, now includes the whole of the Strait. This varies in width from one-half mile between Abydos and Sestos, to one mile, for a distance of five miles between Sestos and Old Castles, two miles at New Castles, and six miles at Gallipoli. Where the waterway is narrowest a bend in the Straits gives the shore battery the great advantage.

It will thus be seen that even under the shiftless régime of the Turks the natural defenses of Constantinople are of no mean order, and might, if in the hands of a first-class, progressive power, be rendered well-nigh impregnable from water attack, though the sublimely picturesque features of a Gibraltar would be lacking from the position. In such a case even if by some chance a hostile fleet did for once succeed in running the gauntlet of the forces and coast batteries clustered about the neighborhood of Chanak-Kalesi, where Lord Byron swam the Hellespont, it might be possible to afford the venturesome vessels very disagreeable proof that the Marmora was indeed a bottle by effectually corking them up somewhere between the Black Sea and the Aegean. The Marmora could then be rendered a cul de sac, to emerge from which unscathed might constitute a greater victory than even to have entered it in the first place.

In 1807 an attempt was made to pass the Dardanelles by Admiral Duckworth with a British squadron consisting of seven ships of the line, two frigates, and a few corvettes and bomb ketches. He sailed straight ahead, merely engaging the batteries and forts as his ships passed, without altering or staying their courses. By this means he forced his way into the sea of Marmora with little damage to his ships and only sixty men killed and wounded. But there was the mischief to pay when the Admiral tried to get out. He had failed in an attempt to frighten the Turks by threatening to bombard Constantinople, and he was obliged in the end to ignominiously turn tail and run. He sailed into the sea of Marmora on the 19th of February, 1807, but when its squadron began its return journey on March 1st, it found the Turkish batteries far more formidable than it had ten days before. Stimulated by the example of a few French officers the Turks fought well, and among the artillery they used were the brass guns, hurling blocks of stone, which had last been used several centuries before against the Venetians. The British fleet was exposed to a terrific fire and its loss was heavy, numbering about 200 killed and wounded. Several of the ships were so badly damaged that they had to be sent to Malta for repair.

On Sept. 22, 1853, the allied British and French fleets passed the Dardanelles without waiting for a formal permission from the Sultan, and a British fleet under Sir Geoffrey Hornby did the same thing February 12, 1878. When in 1848 Russia and Austria demanded the surrender by the Sultan of the Hungarian leaders to whom he had given shelter, and met his refusal with the threat of war, the British fleet was again ordered to the Dardanelles. In November, 1848, Adml. Sir William Parker entered the strait and anchored in close proximity to the Old Castles of Europe and Asia. This movement, which was taken without any firman from the Sultan, was unopposed, as it was intended to strengthen the hands of the Sultan in his conflict with the two Emperors, but it afterwards gave rise to a keen diplomatic controversy as to whether it did not constitute an infraction of treaty obligations.

Mr. T. G. Bowles, M. P., presents the advantages of forcing a passage of the Dardanelles very clearly when he says: "Assuming that the British fleet forces the Dardanelles, now heavily armed—this it could certainly do, though it might lose an ironclad or two in the operation—the fleet would then be in the Sea of Marmora and in a trap. In a month it would have no coal left; in two months (if engaged in active operations), no ammunition; in three months, no food, and in four months not a clean bottom in the fleet. With the Dardanelles between it and its supplies none could reach it, for colliers and transports could certainly not force the straits. No sane Admiral, in short, would venture into the Sea of Marmora unless he could either count upon the friendship of Turkey or else could keep command of the Dardanelles." But that means a land force.

There is one weak spot in the defense of the Dardanelles, as the London Graphic shows. This is the exposure to attack from the rear of forts on the European side. An army covered by a sufficient fleet might, without much difficulty, land on the coast of the peninsula either in the Gulf of Saros, or on the coast opposite the Isle of Imbos. Once established on the peninsula it would be an easy task to seize the earthworks on the European shore of the Dardanelles, the gorges of which are, as a rule, open, and offer little resistance to attack from the rear. With these commanding forts in his hands, an enemy could subdue those on the opposite coast sufficiently to cover the passage of his fleet. Such, then, is a brief description of the defenses of the Dardanelles, comprising some forts whose strength has quite passed away, and others, placed generally on higher and more commanding ground, whose powers of resistance to an enemy's fleet advancing up the Dardanelles can, perhaps, scarcely be over-estimated.

A fleet once in the Marmora has an abundance of deep water under it and a generous amount of maneuvering room afforded it. There are a number of half-sheltered roadsteads which in certain winds afford a comfort-

able anchorage, and there are besides a few very fine harbors, as, for example, those at the head of the gulfs of Moudania and Nicomedia. Indeed it was in the snug bay of Nicomedia that the British ironclads lay at anchor for weeks, under the orders of the British Ambassador at Constantinople, during the late unpleasantness between the Russians and the Turks, when Russian troops were encamped at San Stefano and individual Russian officers were to be observed in considerable numbers in the streets of Stamboul itself. In point of scenery, the Marmora can certainly claim picturesqueness if not always verdant beauty of shore outline. Bold headlands jut out every here and there into its blue waters, here and there an island appears off shore, and the general effect is pleasing, though it must be confessed that the bleak bareness and unattractive brownness of the hills that surround it somewhat detracts from the beauty of a sail over its dancing waters.

The London "Engineering" says: "The building and engineering of steamships is an industry which we have always thought to be so distinctly our own that until recently the average Briton scoffed at the idea of competition. But what do we see? English shipbuilding firms starting branch establishments abroad, and two of the largest ocean liners that enter our ports built across the Atlantic. Perhaps there is no need to be scared overmuch by these circumstances, because there is a large element of State-aided or fostered industry about them. The fact that the two largest ships in the world are now being constructed by foreign firms for foreign owners does not come to an equal extent within the same category, whilst the foreign competition in regard to humbler craft, which has been experienced during the last few years, is entirely outside it."

It is just a century since Robert Fulton endeavored to introduce his submarine vessel and torpedoes to the notice of the French authorities, to whom he asserted his ability to destroy forever the maritime supremacy of England. The history of his negotiations during the seven years from 1797 to 1804 is recorded in the *Revue des Revues*, by a French naval officer, although the success of his experiments was established, Fulton failed to obtain either from the Directory or from Bonaparte the means of applying his inventions. All he asked for was half a million of francs, or the cost of the vessel, the prizes captured, and a bonus of 4,000 francs for each gun taken from the enemy. When Fulton requested letters of marque to save him from the fate of a pirate they were refused, the Minister declaring that "the government could not openly acknowledge men who undertook such operations," and, again, Adml. Cafarelli rejected his officer because of "the reproach which such kind of warfare involved."

The "Army and Navy Gazette" calls attention to a remarkable feature of the Queen's reign, that the enormous number of wars, "little and big," that have marked its progress. Scarcely a twelvemonth of this period has passed, indeed, without finding England at war in some part of the world. Here is a list of the principal campaigns and expeditions: Afghan War, 1838-40; first China War, 1841; Sikh War, 1845-46; Kaffir War, 1846; second war with China, second Afghan War, 1849; second Sikh War, 1848-49; Burmese War, 1850; second Kaffir War, 1851-52; second Burmese War, 1852-53; Crimea, 1854; third war with China, 1856-58; Indian Mutiny, 1857; Maori War, 1860-61; more wars with China, 1860 and 1862; second Maori War, 1863-66; Ashanti War, 1864; war in Bhootan, 1864; Abyssinian War, 1867-68; war with the Basutoes, 1868; third Maori War, 1868-69; war with Looshais, 1871; second Ashanti War, 1873-74; third Kaffir War, 1877; Zulu War, 1878-79; third Afghan War, 1878-80; war in Basutoland, 1879-81; Transvaal War, 1879-81; Egyptian War, 1882; Sudan, 1884-85-89; third Burma War, 1885-92; Zanzibar, 1890; India, 1890; Matabele Wars, 1894 and 1896; Chitral campaign, 1895; third Ashanti campaign, 1896; second Sudan campaign, 1896. The same paper gives an account of hardships during the present Sudan campaign. The 2d Brigade was ordered to march from Suarda to Sadin Fanti, twenty-one miles distant across the desert, instead of following the river. The heat was intense; the men were in heavy marching order, water was short. There were twenty-nine cases of sunstroke, of which two were instantly fatal. Numbers fell out and soldiers were in the most exhausted condition. The 1st Brigade fared still worse. They were ordered to set out on the afternoon of the 27th for a march of thirty-seven miles across the desert, each man carrying his rifle, his kit, two days' rations, and a hundred rounds. The storm that was threatening when they left came upon them before they reached the first watering place. Nearly 300 men fell out, of whom nine died, and before they arrived at Sadin Fanti 1,700 men had fallen out, and of one battalion of 700 men only sixty marched into their quarters.

Before his departure for Alabama on Tuesday, Secretary Herbert bestowed names upon the three battleships and six gunboats now building. The law provides that ships must be named after States of the Union and gunboats after cities of historic celebrity. The new battleships will, accordingly, be named Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin, and the gunboats will be designated Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Princeton, Vicksburg and Wheeling. The Navy has now a Kearsarge and an Alabama to maintain the dignity of the United States among the nations of the world.

THE WORK OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, in his forthcoming annual report, will recommend that Congress be asked to increase the naval supply fund by at least \$1,500,000, and that it be made available for obtaining all materials for supplying stores to ships in commission and for the current work at navy yards. This would not necessitate an appropriation, as the naval supply fund is always reimbursed for the value of stores obtained by it, as they are used by the several working bureaus. The Department has for years endeavored to do away with the evils resulting from the purchase of materials by dribbles upon numerous small requisitions. Such a course adds enormously to the clerical work in obtaining supplies and largely increases the cost of the material itself. With an adequate stock, purchases could be made in large quantities at regular intervals. Such a course would result in a direct saving to the Government in clerical work and in the cost of materials, to say nothing of the gain in promptness in executing work. During the past year the bureau has felt more and more the evils resulting from the inadequate amount of materials on hand at navy yards to do the current repair work. Materials for the construction and repair of ships, although classed under the general head of "supplies" form but a small proportion of the articles included under this very comprehensive term, as will be evident from the fact that the value of supplies acquired by the Navy during the three years ending June 30, 1895, was \$15,032,571.86. During the same years the value of materials used for the repairs of vessels was but \$523,440.18.

Materials used in repairs to the hulls and machinery of vessels being about 3½ per cent. of the supplies purchased, an inadequate stock of such materials may exist while the supplies on hand may apparently amount to a very large sum. This is the condition of affairs now existing and it seriously hampers the work of the bureau. The continuance of such a dangerously economical practice will undoubtedly impair the efficiency of the navy yard plants as a whole and ultimately cost the Government great additional expense in renewals which might have been avoided by moderate expenditures at the proper time.

An appropriation of \$70,000 is asked to complete the repairs on the Hartford. When again commissioned this ship will have been practically rebuilt. She has been modernized as much as practicable and will be capable of rendering efficient service for a number of years, so that apart from the sentimental value of the preservation of Farragut's famous flagship, she will give a fair return for the money expended upon her.

In discussing the subject of sheathing the bottoms of steel ships, Chief Hichborn says that the fact seems uncontested that the cost of fitting sheathing to any cruising ships would be more than saved during a single three years' cruise by the decrease in coal and docking bills, without considering the question of the ability of the ships to maintain the speed for which they were designed. There has been a strong prejudice in the Navy against sheathing and the first departure from the established practice has been the composite construction of the six new gunboats now building. These vessels will unquestionably be of far greater value and be much less expensive to maintain from the fact of their bottoms being coppered.

Owing to the increasing number of torpedo boats, it is imperative that means be taken to provide for their care and preservation, and an appropriation of \$100,000, is asked for beginning the work.

The constant and increasing necessity for dry docks forces itself upon the attention of the Department with every new ship put into commission. With the policy hitherto adhered to of building steel ships without sheathing the demand is greater than it otherwise would have been. During the year new dry docks have been completed and tested at Puget Sound and Port Royal and the New York Navy Yard will soon have in service three dry docks, which will be barely sufficient for present needs. It frequently happens that one or more docks are occupied for extended periods by vessels needing extensive repairs, while ships that need only cleaning and painting must wait. The Bureau accordingly recommends the construction of additional docks.

Chief Hichborn dwells on the changes adopted in armor bolts for fitting armor and docking to naval vessels, represented by those introduced in the new Iowa, and considers the bolts adopted the simplest, cheapest and best extant.

As rapidly as possible plans are being made for the conversion of vessels classed in the naval reserve list into auxiliary cruisers. An appropriation of \$220,000 is asked for tug boats and repair shops for Port Royal and Puget Sound.

The examinations of candidates for entrance to the service in the Medical Department of the Army closed last Saturday after a four weeks' session. Forty-nine candidates presented themselves for examination, and of these eight were approved and assigned as Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of 1st Lieutenants. The successful competitors were Basil H. Dutcher, Leigh A. Fuller, Franklin M. Kemp, Geo. Alfred Skinner, Carl R. Darnall, William E. Richards, M. M. Clond and L. P. Smith. There being only six vacancies the last two named will not receive their commissions until vacancies occur. The Army Medical School for the session of 1896-97, will open at Washington, Nov. 4, and close March 12, 1897. The following Assistant Surgeons were recently examined for promotion and qualified successfully: Maj. William B. Davis, Maj. W. W. Gray, Capt. Louis Brechenin, Capt. L. A. LaGarde, Capt. Junius L. Powers, Capt. John M. Bannister, and Capt. Aaron H. Appel. The examining board before whom these candidates appeared consisted of Charles H. Alden, president; Col. William H. Howard and Maj. Walter Reed.

During the month of November there will be three retirements in the Army. The first of these will be that of Maj. John V. Lauderdale, of the Medical Department, on the 13th. Maj. Lauderdale is a native of New York and was made Assistant Surgeon May 4, 1867. He was promoted to captain May 14, 1870, and to Major March 22, 1888. On the 15th will occur the retirement of Col. Thomas M. Vincent, in charge of the Military Information Division, of the Adjutant General's Office. Col. Vincent was born in Ohio, Nov. 5, 1832. He entered West Point in 1849, and on his graduation four years later, was assigned to the 2d Artillery. He was made 1st Lieutenant April 23, 1861, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel Sept. 24, 1864, and Brigadier General March 15, 1865 for faithful and meritorious services during the war. A year ago he succeeded Col. Babcock in charge of the Military Information Division, Adjutant General's Office.

Capt. Jacob F. Munson, of the 6th Inf., will retire on the 19th. Capt. Munson was born in New York, in 1832. He enlisted in the 83d Regiment New York Volunteers, in 1861, and served honorably during the war, leaving the service as a Brevet Captain, Feb. 15, 1866. Capt. Munson

enlisted then in the 6th Infantry of the Regular Army and was made 2d Lieutenant, May 11, 1866. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant Oct. 31, that year, and to captain, Dec. 15, 1880.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee will meet in St. Louis on Nov. 18 and 19, 1896, and a cordial invitation is extended through its president, Gen. G. M. Dodge, to the officers and members of other societies to be present. "Every attention," says Gen. Dodge, "will be given them if they will make themselves known to the local committee, whose headquarters will be at the Southern Hotel."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. G.—There is a vacancy now in the 10th District of New York for Annapolis.

G. H. G.—A person to be appointed a naval cadet must be a resident of the Congressional district appointed from. There will be a vacancy in the 4th Pennsylvania District in 1902.

F. W. McE.—The name of the naval cadet from the 7th District of Massachusetts is H. P. Kimball. The cadetship for that district is now vacant. Correspond with Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge for further particulars.

G. M. L.—Retirements in the pay corps of the U. S. Army will occur as follows: Paym. Gen. T. H. Stanton, Jan. 30, 1899; Col. George E. Glenn, 1902; Col. Canby, Jan. 7, 1899; Lieut. Col. Candee, April 2, 1900; Lieut. Col. Carey, July 12, 1899; Lieut. Col. Cox, March 4, 1906; Maj. C. I. Wilson, May 31, 1901; Maj. William Arthur, 1901; Maj. Charles McClure, February, 1902; Maj. Witcher, 1903; Maj. J. P. Baker, 1902; Maj. Hammer, 1902.

C. P. G.—Asks (1) when will there be a vacancy for the 5th and 6th Districts of California for West Point? (2) Is an appointment made only once in four years? (3) Must an application be made to the Secretary of War? (4) Does West Point go higher in mathematics than Howard or Johns Hopkins Universities? Answers—(1) There will be a vacancy in the 5th District of California in 1897, and in the 6th California District in 1899. (2) Appointments from a district to West Point are made every four years, unless there is a death or resignation of a cadet. (3) Application must be made through Congressman at West Point and the greater American universities are similar. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology stands probably highest.

B. A. D.—Landsmen may be enlisted at any time, provided there are vacancies and their qualifications are sufficient. Chances of promotion depend altogether on circumstances. The highest rank attainable by an enlisted landsman is chief petty officer.

J. E. F.—W. S. Tallmadge was Major 2d Regt., U. S. Vols. (Col. Samuel Hopkins) Feb. 15, 1813; Lieutenant Colonel 46th N. Y. Inf. April 15, 1814. Disbanded June 15, 1815.

S. H.—The nearest recruiting station to you is Evansville, Ind., corner Third and Main streets. You will have to defray your own expenses going there with a view to being enlisted.

St. J.—The vacancy in the 5th Congressional District of Illinois for the U. S. Military Academy is now vacant.

J. S.—The recently issued "Manual of the Subsistence Department" is not for sale. Ask your post commissary and he may be able to put you in the way of getting a copy.

T. S.—We know of no vacancies in the recruiting parties at the several stations. The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C., is the superintendent of the recruiting service. Apply to him.

L. P.—Each member and delegate of the House of Representatives has the appointment of a candidate to Annapolis or West Point to represent his district when there is a vacancy. Nominations of candidates to Annapolis are made by the 1st of July by members or delegates, otherwise the Secretary of the Navy fills the vacancies. Candidates must at the time of their examinations be between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, and physically sound. Candidates who may be nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy by the 15th of May will receive permission to present themselves on that date to the superintendent for examination for admission. Those who may not be nominated in time to present themselves at the May examination will be examined on the 1st of September following. Candidates will be examined mentally by the Academic Board in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar United States history and algebra. Deficiency in any one of these subjects will be sufficient to insure the rejection of the candidate. The President of the United States can make ten appointments at large. The age for admission to West Point is between seventeen and twenty-two years, and candidates are appointed in the same manner as those for the Naval Academy. If you write to the superintendent of both academies you can get a circular giving further information.

SHELBAK "IN DUBBEL IRENS."

Edditer Army & navy jurnel. dore sir,

U. S. S. Texas Ochr. 28

I am in grate trubbel likewise in the brig. I was drafted over to this ship were them wardroomers was a layin to giv me rats for sain there legs was fishd with broom handels wich you printed drum handels by mistaik

Wel one day I was going ashore in the lanch and Jimmy Shanks he ses

Wot yer think of the Texas silver—

Hard luk ses I

Howes that ses he

Well sum peple ses the Texas got aground in Nuport acaws of wild steerin and now nowuns likely to forget it caws orl over that silver thares the hed of a wild Texas steer.

Withat I herd anorful snort and there was the exykewtin osfrs hed a stiken out of an are-port, and he a fomin. But I got away orl rite and gessed ide better not cum bak for a fu daze wich I didnt until I thort the exykewtin osfr had gone to the book factry were he works wen hes off dooty.

Wen I cum abord there was the skipr watin for me at the gangway wich was wus.

Yuve returd I remark ses he with a hijus grin

I has, ses I, ime a prodigle sun. O yer are yeld he well yule lern dam soon there ant no fattid kaf on this ere ship.

Then I ges I kinder misunderstud him.

I no it ses I hes in Franklen skware ritin books.

Away with him rored the skipr bustin loos in fones wich shuk the armer platin & worked up the moreensfr.

So I was awayd with & here I am in dubbel irens all on akount of that cused silver.

I ges ide leve the servis & be a navel milisher ive been axed to jine the South Bruklin Sundry Skule Scorpions witch dus flete salin on bisickels—Ever yures

T. Ap Catesby Shelbak

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards, ordered to duty in charge of the 14th Light House District, Cincinnati, O.

P. A. Engr. E. H. Scribner, detached from the Boston on reporting of his relief and ordered to the Monocacy.

Asst. Engr. L. F. James, orders of Oct. 9 revoked, detached from the Monterey, Oct. 21, and ordered to the Boston per steamer of Oct. 26.

Asst. Naval Constrs. J. G. Tawressey and L. Bankson, promoted to naval constructor from June 30, 1896.

OCT. 23.—Asst. Surg. R. S. Blakeman, detached from Naval Laboratory, New York, and ordered to the Vermont.

Carpenter P. T. Mager, relieved from duty at Thurlow and assigned to duty at South Bethlehem, Pa.

Surg. C. Biddle, ordered to Marine Rendezvous at San Francisco, Nov. 16.

Robert Sullivan, appointed Acting Carpenter, Oct. 23.

Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor, detached from New York, and ordered as Superintendent of Construction for Torpedo Boats 14, 15 and 16, Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., Bristol, R. I.

Passed Asst. Engr. M. A. Anderson, appointed Inspector Torpedo Boats 14, 15 and 16, Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, R. I., Nov. 4.

Surg. D. O. Lewis, detached from the Marion on reporting of his relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. B. Bagz, detached from Marine Rendezvous, San Francisco, Nov. 10, and ordered to the Marion.

OCT. 24.—Asst. Surg. W. M. Wheeler, detached from Naval Laboratory, New York, and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieut. P. J. Werlich, ordered to Steel Inspectors duty, Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Works, Nov. 10.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe, ordered to the Bureau of Equipment.

OCT. 26.—Geo. A. White, appointed Paymaster's Clerk for the Richmond, (Paym. R. T. M. Bale.)

John Hill, appointed Paymaster's Clerk for settlement of accounts of Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va. (Paym. D. A. Smith.)

Chaplain T. A. Gill, detached from the Lancaster and ordered home on sick leave.

OCT. 27.—Acting Carpenter R. J. Sullivan, ordered to the Navy Yard, New York.

OCT. 28.—Comdr. Z. L. Tanner has been ordered for duty at the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department. The President has appointed Frank L. Pleadwell, of Taunton, Mass., and Dudley N. Carpenter, of Portsmouth, N. H., Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 29.—1st Lieut. James E. Mahoney, detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, on the 2d proximo, and ordered to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, on the 10th inst.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

According to a dispatch from Montreal, Canada, in addition to the torpedo boat destroyer Daring, which is about to reinforce the British North American Squadron, during the coming winter the battleship Renown, fourteen guns, 14,150 tons and 12,000 horse-power, and the cruiser Flora, ten guns, 4,360 tons and 9,000 horse-power, will join the squadron. The regiments in garrison at Halifax are also to be brought up to their full war strength.

The fourth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will take place in New York City at 10 a. m., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1896, at No. 12 West Thirty-first street, the sessions continuing through Thursday and Friday, Nov. 12 and 13. There will be a banquet at Delmonico's at 7 p. m. Friday, Nov. 13, to which members and their guests are cordially invited. Tickets, exclusive of wine, will be \$5 each, and they can be obtained after Nov. 10 by applying to the secretary. The papers to be read are: "Test of an Experimental Turret of the Massachusetts," by Commo. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N.; "Steel Canal Boats," by Lewis Nixon; "Trial Performance of the Grand Duchess," by Sommers N. Smith; "Naval Practice in Ship Rivets and Riveting," by Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard, U. S. N.; "American Fireboats," by H. DeB. Parsons, Marine Engr.; "Corn Pith Cellulose," by Henry W. Cramp, vice-president William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; "The New Battleships," by Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N.; "Speed Trials of a Screw-Propelled Ferryboat," by F. L. DuBoque; "Hydraulic Sheers for Lifting One Hundred and Twenty-five tons," by Frank B. King; "A Method of Calculating the Stability of Ships," by Hugo Hammar; "Stability of a Ship in Damaged Condition," by James Swan; "Damaged Conditions as Affecting the Stability and Fighting Efficiency of Battleships," by Assistant Naval Constructor T. F. Ruhm, U. S. N.; "Screw Propellers," by Prof. George R. McDermott, Cornell University.

The Navy Department has sent orders for the delivery to the New York Navy Yard of a lot of 500 Lee rifles. The first batch of the new rifles to be manufactured. Of these 300 will be placed on the Brooklyn, which goes into commission Dec. 1.

An interesting coincidence has been discovered in regard to battleship No. 8, now building by the William Cramp & Son Ship and Engine Building Co., of Philadelphia, which, it is proposed, to be named the Alabama. The cruiser Alabama, of the Confederate Navy, when building in Liverpool, was temporarily called No. 290 by her builders. It so happened in the natural order of things that the number of the new Alabama appears on the Cramp's books as 290.

A petition urging Congress to enact legislation authorizing officers of the Navy to retire after thirty years' service on their own application, and to apply the enlisted men's retirement act of the Army to the men of the Navy, prepared several weeks ago on the Asiatic station, was signed by every officer and man of that squadron. A similar petition has since been widely circulated on this coast, and it is believed that by the time Congress convenes fully seventy-five per cent. of the officers and men of the service will have signed the petition. It is believed that Secretary Herbert will give the matter his unqualified approval in his forthcoming report.

The Hydrographic Office of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has just issued some valuable charts showing the ice limits of the polar regions for several years, and an essay on the "Chronology and Geographical Distribution of Icebergs in the Southern and Antarctic Oceans," by W. T. Gray, U. S. N. S. H. O.

Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn's report on the progress of the work on the battleships and cruisers now building shows that the percentage of completion of the armored cruiser Brooklyn is 95, of the Nashville 85½, of the Helena and Wilmington 85, of the Holland, submarine torpedo boat, 47; of torpedo boats Nos. 3, 4 and 5, build-

ing at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, 60, 56 and 55 respectively, and of torpedo boat No. 8 42½. Of the light draught composite gunboats Nos. 10 and 11, building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Nos. 12 and 13, building at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, No. 14, at Lewis Nixon's, Elizabeth, N. J., and No. 15, at Dialogues, Camden, N. J., the percentage of completion is 72 for Nos. 11 and 12, and for the others 50. The Cramps report the percentage of completion of the battleship Iowa as 73.

While the British cruiser Talbot was in the harbor of Halifax recently she lost one of her Maxim guns overboard. Some of the crew were hoisting the gun from the launch, which had been practicing with the gun at sea, when it slipped from the hoisting tackle and dropped into the water. Divers have been searching for the gun, but at last accounts without success.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has finished its field surveys of the transcontinental arc lying along the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, giving the United States the longest base line for the establishment of future surveys of any country in the world. The work was begun nearly fifty years ago, and more or less work upon it has been continued every year since. It has cost the government about \$1,000,000. The eastern end of the arc is at a point on the Atlantic coast ten miles south of Little Egg Island lighthouse, near Cape May, N. J., and its western end is six miles north of Punta Arenas lighthouse, on the Pacific, several miles above San Francisco. According to the radius of the thirty-ninth parallel, as given by Bessel, the famous German astronomer who first calculated the diameters of the earth, the length of the arc as measured by the Coast and Geodetic Survey officials is 111 feet in error, and according to the radius of the same parallel as fixed by Sir Andrew Clarke, of Glasgow University, the error is 98½ feet. But Gen. Duffield, superintendent of the survey, declares that these variations from the heretofore established standards, show error in them, and not in the calculation of the scientists. By the measurements made on the line the arc at sea level for the entire distance—following the curvature of the earth's surface—is 2,625.8 miles in length.

Advices from Callao, Peru, state that the British man-of-war Wild Swan, while entering the harbor on Sept. 27, touched a sunken rock, which injured her hull, causing her to leak badly. Having no diver aboard, a request was made to Comdr. Green, of the Marion, for his divers to examine the hull of the Wild Swan. Accordingly, Acting Boatswain Boland and two expert divers from the Marion's crew were sent down. They reported about six feet of the port bilge clock wrenched off, the copper scraped off for some distance, and the planking bruised and injured in places. Boatswain Boland expressed himself as confident that he could repair the damage with the divers of the Marion, and work was at once commenced, with all of the Marion's divers, using his own vessel's diving apparatus and the Wild Swan's. The only diver belonging to the Wild Swan was drowned some time ago at Coquimbo. An exciting race occurred on Sept. 21 between a twelve-oared cutter belonging to the Wild Swan and a similar boat belonging to the Marion. The course was nearly eight miles. The match was won by the Marion's crew in one hour and six minutes, beating the Wild Swan's boat by two minutes and ten seconds.

The United States battleship Oregon arrived at Monterey, Cal., on Oct. 27, where she will prepare for her final acceptance trial of forty-eight hours at sea.

While the U. S. battleship Massachusetts was on her trial trip a few days ago, there was an accidental test on Oct. 22 of the efficiency of the crew in the "man overboard" drill. Landsman Sheehan, it is reported, was sitting on a life rope around the superstructure on the starboard side, when a bluejacket playfully pressed his foot on the rope. Sheehan was knocked into the sea. Instantly there was the cry of "man overboard!" The ship was making thirteen knots. While her engines were being reversed life buoys were thrown to Sheehan, and a boat's crew manned the whaleboat and swung it out on the davits. Sheehan swam out from the ship to escape being drawn into the propellers by the wave of replacement. Within two minutes and forty seconds after Sheehan fell from the ship he was on board again. In the regulation drill a man overboard is represented by a life buoy.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., for the present, unless otherwise noted.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by the Alert and then proceed to Mare Island.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.) At San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to Honolulu to relieve the Adams. Is at present at Mare Island, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, for St. Kitts, Oct. 1. Due at St. Kitts Oct. 23, leave Nov. 24; arrive Newport News, Dec. 10. Address to Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, St. Kitts, West Indies, via New York, per Quebec S. S. Co., steamers; from Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, Newport News, Va.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.) Sailed from Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 29, for San Francisco, Cal. It is thought she will be ordered to the West coast of South America.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. Belknap, (e. s.) Smyrna. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.) Sailed from Bahia, Oct. 19, to St. Lucia, en route to Norfolk, Va., bringing back time-expired men. Address Norfolk, Va.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) At Smyrna.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At New York.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.) Address, Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At New York.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At New York Navy Yard for repairs.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard, to undergo repairs. Capt. H. C. Taylor will be ordered to command.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, N. Y.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At New York.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. s.) At Gibraltar, Oct. 27.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.) At Callao, Peru. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers. (n. a. s.) Off Tompkinsville, N. Y., Oct. 28. To proceed to the Navy Yard for overhauling.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Erie, Pa., for the winter.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) (Flagship.) At Smyrna.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) At Mare Island.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark. (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal., for repair.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At New York.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar (n. a. s.) Arrived in Hampton Roads, Oct. 24, and will be repaired at Norfolk, Va. Her rig is to be changed to that of a three-masted schooner.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Tompkinsville. Address there. Will go to the Navy Yard for slight overhauling.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Chefoo.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.) At Monterey, Cal., Oct. 27, for trial trip.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) (Flagship.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds, (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Off Florida coast watching for Cuban filibusters. Address Key West, Fla.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) At Smyrna.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn schoolship.) On her summer cruise, en route home, is due at Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 25.

STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At New York, from Newport News, Va.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Seebree (s. d.) Off Cape San Lucas, Cal., Oct. 20, to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28, 1896.

Last Wednesday a game of football was played with the team from St. John's College, Annapolis. It was an easy victory for the Academy team, the score being 50 to 0. The feature of the game was the running, Powell, Richardson and Sandis carrying the ball nearly the length of the field. Saturday, Oct. 24, the game with the second team of the University of Pennsylvania was a hard fought struggle from beginning to end. The Academy team did not play its usual game, probably on account of overconfidence on the part of some members of the team. Several times Pennsylvania was driven to the goal line, the Navy team once losing the ball when within a foot of a touchdown. Neither side scored during the first half, but in the second half the visiting team scored on a run around the end. Most of the men on the Navy team did their usual good work, notably Powell, Sandis, and Williams. Next Saturday, Oct. 31, we play Rutgers. The manager of Lafayette's team has telegraphed Manager DuBoise, to see if our game with Lafayette on Thanksgiving Day can be played in Washington. It is thought that the Department will not allow this. The first of the cadets' hops occurs Saturday evening. Cadet Pratt and Mrs. Cooper will receive. Lieut. Comdr. John M. Hawley paid the Academy a visit this week.

REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS' FINAL TRIAL.

Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 24, 1896.

Sir: In obedience to the Department's order of Oct. 1, 1896, the original of which is enclosed and marked "A," we have the honor to make the following report upon the final trial of this vessel:

2. The military inspection of the vessel by the Board of Inspection and Survey was in progress from Oct. 19 until the 22d. On the latter date the board for the final trial assembled on board the Massachusetts at 10 A. M., and the precept was read. The ship was got under way at 11 A. M., and went to sea, the weather being fine, with light southeasterly airs. Mr. J. H. Mull, an engineer from Cramps' Shipyard, represented the contractors on board.

3. Upon getting outside of the Capes several hours were spent in determining tactical diameters to supply data for the inspection report.

4. Between 7:30 and 9:30 P. M., Oct. 22, the full speed trial under natural draft prescribed by the Department's instructions was run. The average revolutions of the starboard engine were 101.26, of the port engine 101.15. Speed by patent log 12.9 knots. The engines ran smoothly and gave no trouble. The coal used was a mixture of Eureka and New River. The average indicated horsepower of the main engines for the two hours run was 50,438, and the average coal consumption per hour was 12,100 pounds, 233 pounds per horsepower.

5. The ship was run to the northward and eastward during the night of the 22d, and on the morning of the 23d was turned to the southward, keeping on soundings.

6. Two service charges were fired from each gun of the main and secondary batteries, with the exception of the one-pounders, one at level, and one at maximum elevation. The structure of the ship and the gun mounts showed ample strength, and freedom from any injury or strains.

7. The vessel completed her forty-eight hours run on the morning of the 24th, came into Hampton Roads, and anchored at 12:50 P. M. A table showing the revolutions and steam pressure for each hour of the trial is appended and marked "B."

8. The weather was smooth during the greater part of the trial. During the night of the 23d there was a moderate swell, to which the ship rolled and pitched easily, showing so far as can be judged good qualities as a sea boat, and a stable gun platform.

9. Finally after careful observation of the vessel and her performance, the board reports: (1) That upon the trial no weakness, or defect, appeared in the hull, fittings or equipment, due to either defective workmanship or defective materials, or in the fitting, fixing, placing, and securing of the armor, due to defective workmanship. (2) That no part or parts of the machinery were found defective in construction with respect to either workmanship or material, nor was there any failure, or breaking down or any deterioration observed of any part of the machinery, engines, boilers, or appurtenances, other than that due to fair wear and tear.

10. The copy of the contract, and the specifications for the construction of hull and machinery are returned herewith.

Very respectfully,

GEO. DEWEY, Comm. U. S. N., Pres. of Board.
GEORGE W. STIVERS, C. E. U. S. N., Member.
J. F. HANSCOM, Lt. U. S. N., Recorder.
S. A. STAUNTON, Naval Constr. U. S. N., Member.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

2d Lieut. Colin S. Craig has been ordered to the Grant. 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Henderson has been ordered for temporary duty on the Dexter, and 2d Lieut. Frederick J. Haake for temporary duty on the McLain. 2d Lieut. Detlef F. A. de Otte, has been ordered to report to the District Attorney at San Francisco as a witness in the case of schooner Jane Grey, seized for violation of the first seal fishing regulation. Capt. John Brann, who had been waiting orders, died on the 29th at the German Hospital, Philadelphia, of Bright's disease. 1st Lieut. William E. Reynolds, of the McLain, was in Washington a few days ago. 2d Asst. Engr. Horace D. Glover, of the Colfax, is at 1535 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on leave. 2d Lieut. J. E. Pickering, of the Life-Saving Service, who is on leave, is stopping at 417 Thirteenth street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 2d Lieut. John E. Reinburg was in Washington this week. The Windom is at Jacksonville, Fla., on the lookout for Cuban filibusters. Chief Engr. John W. Collins left Chicago on the 27th for San Francisco, on his trip of inspection on the Pacific coast. The boiler for Revenue Cutter, No. 3, has been completed and the Cramps report that she will be ready for service March 1.

AN OBLIGING PRISONER.

A capital story in connection with a recent Volunteer encampment is told by a Birmingham paper. It is customary, when the officer of the day passes along the lines, for the sentry outside the guard tent to call out the guard to salute. An officer was making an official round of the camp, when he came up to the guard sentry, who contented himself with saluting him. The officer stood aglance with indignation at the sentry's seeming indifference. Finally, letting loose his pent-up anger, he exclaimed:

"Don't you know your duty, sir? Why don't you call out the guard?"

The Volunteer replied: "Well, sir, I haven't got much to do with it."

"Not much to do with it! What do you mean?"

"Well, sir," replied the sentry, "you see, I'm a prisoner, and, as the members of the guard wanted to have a game at nap, they asked me if I would do sentry duty for an hour or two."—"Tid-Bits."

During the year, 726 books have been added to the Navy Department Library. The small increase of books during the year has been due to decreased appropriations of only \$500 for the present fiscal year. If it is the intention of the Department to keep up the present high professional standard of the library, as well as to continue to supply the Naval Intelligence Office with technical and professional information, a more liberal appropriation should be allowed for its support.

The fourth volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion" is ready for the printer, and will probably be issued sometime in December. The scope of this volume covers the period from Nov. 15, 1860, to Dec. 7, 1861, and treats of operations on the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic coast and the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. It is hoped that two more volumes will be ready for the press during the present fiscal year.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS NEW YORK.

There are various rumors relative to the staff appointments to be made by Frank S. P. Black in the event of his election to the Governorship, but we have good reason to believe that no hasty appointments are to be made, and that selections for the important offices will be made only after a careful look over the field of competent and available officers. We trust that this will be so, and that the rumors that the Governor's staff is to be appointed for him, by leading politicians is only a rumor, which, we are informed, is the case. It is very positively asserted by those who should know, that the staff is to be appointed for the best interest of the service, without regard to political pull.

The name of Capt. E. M. Hoffman, 30th Sep. Co., of Elmira, and Capt. W. M. Kirby, 2d Sep. Co., of Auburn, are said to be booked for high places on the General Staff.

Among the officers the National Guard as a body would like to see reappointed is Gen. B. M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice. Gen. Whitlock has served in that capacity since 1892, and has administered the important duties of his office with the most marked zeal and sound judgment. Whenever a change for the better could be made in the system of rifle practice he has made it, and it is safe to say that no State in the Union has the skilled body of marksmen that New York has to-day, which is not confined to a few crack shots, but to the entire force. It has always been the General's aim to bring this about, and his efforts have been crowned with the utmost success.

The Artillery officers of the State thoroughly appreciate the great interest that Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, has taken in their behalf, and hope that he will be reappointed by the next Governor. Gen. Carroll has certainly well merited the confidence and esteem in which he is held. Ordinarily the position of Chief of Artillery has been merely an ornamental one, but Gen. Carroll has transformed the office into one of use. He has looked carefully into the needs of the Artillery branch of the service, and has spared no pains to secure essential supplies and advance its interests in every way possible. It is sincerely hoped he may be offered the position again.

13th N. Y.—COL. WATSON

In spite of several drawbacks, Co. D, 13th New York, under the able management of Capt. Sidney Grant, are making rapid strides towards perfection. At their regular drill on Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1896, twenty files were present for duty, which is a marked improvement in numbers since last season, when their average attendance at drill was but 16 files. The company was promptly formed and turned over to the Captain in excellent shape, the men looking, as usual, neat and soldierly. The usual company inspection was executed in a thorough manner, and everything found in first-class order. The drill in everything except the platoon movements was very good; the distances were in the main correct, and the alignments all that could be desired. Right forward, fours, right, was splendid, the second four executing their two-third wheel to the right, and change of direction to the left in a perfect manner. The march in column of fours, and in line, was very creditable, as was also the oblique march to the right and left. On right and on left into line was well executed, the fours changing direction toward the new line at the proper time and place, and coming on the line in good shape. The fronts into line were also well executed. It is not to be supposed that each one of these movements were executed perfectly the first time, but the Captain was quick to note every error, and to properly instruct the men, and in no instance as far as these movements were concerned was it necessary to repeat a movement more than once. This reflects credit, both on the Captain for his efficiency as an instructor, and also upon the intelligence of the men for their promptness to grasp the instruction given them, and proves that they are there for business. The men were at all times steady and attentive, and showed a desire to learn. The manual of arms was also very well executed. The platoon movements, we are sorry to say, were anything but successful. The failure to properly execute some of the movements, even after several repetitions, was due either to lack of knowledge on the part of the officer in command of one of the platoons, or, if he did possess the knowledge, he failed to use it at the proper time. Several times, when the Captain gave a command, the Corporal of the leading four had to give the command to the platoon, and in one or two instances, even after the Corporal had given the command to the platoon, the Lieutenant gave a wrong command, and the result was they were badly mixed up. The other platoon, in command of the 1st Sergeant, got along much better. The Captain worked hard to correct all these errors, and to instruct the men, and the chiefs of platoons, and in a measure succeeded, but if he had been properly supported the entire drill would have been a success. It is very discouraging for a Captain who is working hard for his company to be handicapped by an incompetent officer, and that is one of the drawbacks noted above, for such an officer is a serious drawback to any organization. He should either qualify himself to hold his position or should resign, and make room for some one who would be capable of properly performing his duty. Being a good fellow is all very well, but good fellows do not always make the best officers.

GEORGIA.

The development of rifle practice is a matter in which the State of Georgia may feel a just pride. The department was organized and the system inaugurated in 1892 by Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Art., the officer of the Army then on duty with the troops of this State, who for the two years thereafter that he was on duty with the State troops, used every effort to arouse interest in this branch of instruction. When Lieut. Satterlee was ordered to join his regiment, Lieut. Col. William G. Obeart, of the Inspector General's Department, was appointed Colonel and Inspector General of Rifle Practice May 3, 1895, and to him belongs the credit for the progress the department has made since that time. The system is practically the same as that of the Army, necessarily curtailed owing to the want of ammunition. To qualify as a marksman, a soldier must make 60 per cent. of his possible score at 200, 300, 500 yards and skirmish; to qualify as a sharpshooter he must make 68.5 per cent. of his possible score at 200, 300, 500, 600 yards and skirmish. The carbine used by the cavalry is allowed a handicap of twelve points for sharpshooter and ten for marksman. The State furnishes ammunition for only one preliminary practice of five shots at 200 yards, five at 300 yards, ten and two sighting shots at 500 yards, five and two sighting shots at 600 yards, and five shots advancing and five

retreating in individual skirmishing, and the same amount for record practice, or a total of but seventy-eight rounds per man firing; all ammunition necessary for further practice is furnished by the troops themselves. The appropriation for the support of the troops is entirely too small, but it seems the Legislature cannot be induced to increase it. In 1894 there were but two ranges in the State, that of the State at the infantry camp, near Griffin, and an inferior one at Savannah, paid for by the troops of that city. Then it was necessary that all scores for record be fired on the range at Griffin, to which transportation is only furnished during the regular encampment season, when in addition to all other duties required of the men it is impossible to give to target practice the time and attention its importance merits; and furthermore as only one-half the troops go into camp each year, it will be seen that then a soldier was afforded an opportunity to fire for record only once in every two years. There are now four ranges in the State where record firing is authorized. The range at the infantry camp at Griffin, which is owned and operated by the State; the range at Meldrim, the site of the cavalry camp, which is owned by an enthusiastic officer of the 1st Regiment Cavalry, and tendered to the State for use at the camp; the Arundale range at Savannah, owned and operated by the Savannah troops, and said to be, next to Sea Girt and Creedmoor, the most complete range in the country, and the Lakewood range at Atlanta, the ground of which is leased for ten years and the expenses borne by the Atlanta troops. There is an authorized range at Augusta, the use of which has been stopped by an injunction from the courts, and an incomplete one at Albany, not yet recognized by the State. For all these ranges the State furnishes the targets and marking apparatus, all other expenses, except at the range at Griffin, being paid by the troops themselves. In 1892 the State qualified four marksmen; in 1893, seven sharpshooters and thirteen marksmen; in 1894, four sharpshooters and four marksmen; in 1895, five sharpshooters and thirty-two marksmen, and in 1896, as follows:

	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.
General staff and retired officers	2	2
Chatham Artillery	1	1
1st Regt. Cav.	6	5
1st Bat. Cav.	1	5
1st Regt. Inf.	35	25
4th Regt. Inf.	2	2
5th Regt. Inf.	7	5
1st Bat. Inf.	12	6

A total of sixty-four sharpshooters and forty-five marksmen, and a gain over 1895 of fifty-nine sharpshooters and thirteen marksmen, with the 3d and 6th Regts. Inf., Troops B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, 1st Regt. Cav., and Troops A, C, and D, 1st Bat. Cav. not firing, owing to lack of opportunity. The highest figure of merit for any command is 113 for Co. E, 1st Regt. Inf., Savannah, which qualified twenty-five sharpshooters and seventeen marksmen; an excellent showing. Capt. Brooks cannot be too highly commended. The Inspector General of Rifle Practice says in his report for 1896: "The system remains practically the same as in 1895, with the exception of a few minor changes as to details, authorized in G. O. No. 11, 1896, the main feature of which permits a soldier to fire for record as many times as he cares to try."

The change from the old rule of not permitting a soldier to improve his score, having once fired for record during the season, was made after consultation with a number of officers most interested in rifle practice, with a view of stimulating the men to renewed efforts by holding out to the poor shots the hope of gaining by constant practice the coveted honors, and to those who have qualified the chance of increasing their record score. The desired effect has been realized in a satisfactory degree in all cases where the men have had an opportunity for practice, and the unusually large number of sharpshooters and marksmen for this season attests the wisdom of the change. The record of the State team at Sea Girt for the past three years, published from time to time in these columns, speaks for itself. This year for the second consecutive year, the team won the Interstate Military Match on a score of 1048, the highest score, but one, ever made in the match, besides winning many of the other matches. Capt. W. W. Williamson, 1st Bat. Inf., team captain, in his report of the work of the team for this year, says: "Out of twenty-one matches to which we were eligible, we entered eighteen, counting the two stages of the President's Match as two matches, with the following results: Won 13, tied 2, which we lost by smaller scores at the longer distances; lost 3. I wish to particularly call attention to the fact that the matches we won were by good margins, while those we lost were by very narrow ones, viz.: Company Match by 2 points, 3 to win; Hilton Trophy on a tie, 1 to win; Sumner Match on a tie, 1 to win; Meany Match by 1 point, 2 to win; President's Match, second stage, by 3 points, 4 to win. Eleven points more then would have won every match we entered."

The "Atlanta Trophy," a cup offered by the citizens of Atlanta, to be shot for annually by teams from the different commands in that city, is to be shot for on the 15th inst. Col. William G. Obeart, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, is at the head of the movement and will be directly in charge of the contest. State regulations will govern, except that every soldier will fire the entire score, whether he qualifies for the longer distances or not. Cos. A, B, D, and K, 5th Regt. Inf., and Troop B, 1st Batn. Cav., have entered teams.

WISCONSIN.

Adj. Gen. King, of Wisconsin, in publishing the report of the annual inspection for 1896, says: "The report of the annual inspection proves conclusively that, as a general rule, the officers and men of the Wisconsin National Guard are deeply imbued with the spirit of progress. The average of improvement over last year is nearly five points; some companies, notably H, of the 4th, and A, of the 2d Infantry, making remarkable gains, while F, of the 1st, D and F of the 2d, G, K and M of the 3d and G and F of the 4th, all win high honors in the same way, and the Light Battery excels even its record of a year ago. Co. E, 2d Inf., again stands at the head of the Guard with the highest score ever made in the State, with G of the 1st a close second and F of the 2d and A of the 3d tied for third place. The general average of excellence is apparent from the fact that one company, though bettering its score by not less than nine points, is unable to advance a single place in the order of merit."

As contrasted with this general and most gratifying improvement the downfall in two companies of the 1st Infantry is glaring and conspicuous. One of these, dropping from third to twenty-ninth place, is not entirely without excuse, because it lost its captain and was unable to find a competent successor; but in the case of Co. B, which has had the same commander for six years, yet loses twenty points and drops from seventeenth to thirty-eighth place, there is nothing to condone and much to condemn. The captain of this company achieves the unique distinction of lowering his own record at each successive inspection since 1893. For the fourth season in succession the inspections have been conducted by 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Buck, 13th Inf., U. S. A., (Colonel and

Assistant Inspector General, Wisconsin National Guard) and the work has been done with the same thoroughness and impartiality that has characterized his every performance of duty in the past. In the detail of this accomplished officer for service with its troops in 1893 the State was singularly fortunate. Each year has but served to add to the esteem in which he is held and, should there be no possibility of obtaining his retention still another year, the Guard will part with him with deep regret."

CONNECTICUT.

Adj. Gen. Graham, of Connecticut, announces that weekly evening drills are ordered for the different organizations of the Connecticut National Guard, commencing Nov. 2d proximo, and continuing to May 31, 1897, inclusive. The Commander-in-Chief directs, that inasmuch as the Brigade Commander is thoroughly conversant with the needs of his command, that the order of exercises for the drill season 1896-1897, as relates to the drill regulations shall be left to his discretion and judgment what is best for the advancement of the Brigade Connecticut National Guard. The Annual Muster and Inspection of the Connecticut National Guard, will be made during the month of November proximo, by Brig. Gen. George Haven, C. N. G., who will detail such officers of his staff, including Capt. J. Milton Thompson, Inspector of Military Forces, as may be required to do the work. Particular attention is called to Par. 152, Law and Regulations Connecticut National Guard. "Deliberations or discussions among military men, conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation toward others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between military men, either of official or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet or handbill, are, except when authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, strictly prohibited, as being unmilitary, and injurious to the public interest."

The brigade will be mustered and inspected as follows: Brigade staff at New Haven, Nov. 30, by Brig. Gen. Haven; Cos. A, B, F, H and K, Nov. 11, by Gen. Haven; Cos. D, E, and I, Nov. 12, by Maj. Beach, Brig. Insp.; Co. G, Nov. 16, by Capt. Carter, A. D. C.; Co. C, Nov. 13, by Maj. Bidwell, Brig. Q. M.; 2d Regiment—Cos. B, C, D, E, F, Nov. 30, by Gen. Haven; Cos. A and G, Nov. 20, by Maj. Beach; Co. I, Nov. 19, by Capt. Carter; Co. H, Nov. 17, by Capt. Carter; Co. K, Nov. 19, by Maj. Giddings, Brig. Signal Officer; 3d Regiment—Cos. A, B and I, Nov. 18, by Gen. Haven; Co. B, Nov. 16, by Maj. Fitzmaurice, Brig. Comy.; Co. C, Nov. 17, Lieut. Col. L. B. Almy, Brig. Surg.; Co. E, Nov. 19, by Capt. Pendleton, A. D. C.; Cos. F and G, by Maj. Bidwell, Nov. 17 and 19, 4th Regiment—Cos. B, E, K, Nov. 24, by Lieut. Col. J. B. Houston, A. G.; Cos. F and D, Nov. 23, by Maj. Albee, Brig. I. S. A. P.; Co. C, Nov. 27, by Maj. Albee; Co. G, Nov. 23, by Maj. Waterous, J. A.; Co. I, Nov. 27, by Maj. Waterous, J. A. Sep. Co., Nov. 30, Capt. Carter; Battery A, by Capt. Pendleton; Signal Corps, by Maj. Giddings; Machine Gun Battery, by Capt. Pendleton; Naval Battalion, by Lieut. Col. J. B. Houston.

OHIO.

G. O., No. 16, dated Adjutant General's Office, Oct. 9, 1896, giving the changes in the official roster in the Ohio National Guard, during the quarter ending September 30, 1896, shows a loss of 32 and a gain of 58, in the official strength of the Guard, as follows: Resignations, 16; honorable discharges of staff officers, 5; officers discharged by reason of mustering out of companies, 6; honorable discharges by reason of expiration of term of commission, 3; commissions revoked by reason of failure to qualify, 2; in the gain, by original commission, 36; by promotion, 15; by recommission in the same grade, 7. This is considered to be a most excellent showing, as compared with the same period for the past several years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. Gen. Snowden, Pennsylvania National Guard, under date of Oct. 19, has issued the following order relative to the future instruction in drills:

1. Material change will soon be made in the drill regulations. Further exercise in the extended order is a waste of time which can be put to more profitable use.

A simple and effective scheme for action in battle to supply the present extended order can be devised in case of need to arise before the issue of new drill regulations.

2. During the drill season commanding officers will practice their troops in outpost duty, including Cossack posts; marching with advance and rear guards, flankers, etc., in the presence of an imaginary enemy; escorting supply trains; making reconnaissances, and as patrols.

In these exercises they will follow the principles and instruction set forth in drill regulations and Wagner's "Service of Security and Information."

3. It is announced by authority that the spring inspections will include all or a large part of the movements required by paragraph 2, and will not include the present extended order.

4. In the camps to be held in the coming year the above prescribed movements will be exemplified by the brigade, including the mounted troops, the regiment and the battalion.

The brigades will also be exercised in the formation in line for battle, changing front on the flank and center, omitting the extended order, unless at that time new drill regulations shall be in use, when the whole movement will be executed.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

William O'Keefe, a member of Co. K, 9th N. Y., became very abusive in the armory after a parade on Oct. 17, resisting arrest and finally drawing a knife and attempting to stab his commanding officer, Capt. Morris. The latter used very good judgment in the trouble, merely cutting the hand of O'Keefe with his sword, when he would have been justified in using a much harsher manner. O'Keefe was overpowered by members of the company and turned over to the civil authorities. The man was intoxicated. He is held under bail awaiting trial.

1st Lieut. Russell Hong, assistant inspector of rifle practice of the 23d New York, has been appointed regimental inspector of rifle practice in place of George W. Coulston, deceased.

Co. K on Dec. 31 will have a band concert by Sousa's Band. The affair is to be held in the large drill hall, and arrangements will be made for seating 3,000 people.

Col. John G. Eddy, of the 47th New York, has accepted a review of the 1st Battn 14th Regt. Maj. B. H. Tobey commanding, at the regimental armory on New Year's eve.

Col. Alexis C. Smith, of the 23d Regt., will review the 2d Battn. of the 14th on Thanksgiving eve.

Co. B, 14th New York, Capt. Foote, will hold a reception and entertainment on Friday, Nov. 6, at the armory.

The 1st Battery, New York, Capt. Wendel, is drilling by platoons with excellent results and attendance. The first platoon drills on Tuesday evenings in command of

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Lieut. Schmidt, assisted by Lieut. Dingleman, and the second platoon drills on Friday evenings, in command of Lieut. Lyman, assisted by Lieut. Hathaway. Capt. Louis Wendel supervises the drills of both platoons and expresses himself as greatly pleased with the progress made. Arrangements are shortly to be made for holding the grand annual review and ball of the battery.

Col. Seward, of the 9th N. Y., has appointed a committee consisting of Maj. Japha, Capt. Tompkins, and Capt. Silsby to see what can be done in the matter of procuring a distinctive uniform for the regiment. They will find out the cost, the ways and means of procuring such uniform, and secure designs.

Co. H, 71st N. Y. (Capt. Joyce), have won the "Colonel's Cup" for qualifying the highest percentage of marksmen at Creedmoor.

Squadron A, of New York, will, it is thought, parade for review in its new uniforms about the middle of December.

An election for Major of the 23d New York will be held on Nov. 2, which, it is said, will result in the promotion of Capt. Stokes. The officers of the regiment have decided to erect a clubhouse at Creedmoor. The veteran association of the regiment have decided to present a shooting trophy for competition.

Co. K, 14th New York, has won the trophy offered in the regiment to the company securing the greater percentage of marksmen at Creedmoor the past season.

Lieut. Harriman, of Co. G, 12th New York, has qualified as an expert at Creedmoor, making nine hits out of ten shots at the man target. Capt. Dyer, of the same company has qualified as a sharpshooter by making 48 out of 50 points. He made a clean score of five bulls eyes at 600 yards. The joint games and reception of the company, to be held with the West Side Athletic Club in the armory on Nov. 17 promises to be an exceptionally enjoyable event. There will be a large entry list, comprising all the best athletes in training, and plenty of exciting sport will be assured.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The winter drill season of the Battalion of the East of the New Jersey Naval Reserve has begun on board the United States ship Portsmouth, foot of Fourteenth street, Hoboken. The reserves are prepared to put in an unusual amount of work in order to be in shape for next year's cruise, which will probably be for two weeks, instead of one, and will take in not only Long Island Sound, but the Jersey coast as far south as the Delaware capes. The second, or Newark division, will drill on alternate Monday nights in Newark and aboard ship; the third, or Hoboken engineer division, will drill on Tuesday nights, and the first, or Jersey City division, will drill Wednesday nights. The officers and men of the battalion have spent considerable time on the ship since the summer's cruise, and the old vessel is fitted as completely and comfortably as a modern man-of-war. "Headquarters night," which is Monday night, and the night upon which the officers assembled for conference with Comdr. Irving, has become very popular, and for a month past has been notable for the number of distinguished guests entertained at dinner in the wardroom.

The ship's cook is assigned to the Portsmouth by the Navy Department, and each Monday night has a first-class menu ready for the officers and their guests. Comdr. Irving has a ship which can go to sea at a moment's notice.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

- We have been notified of the following:
- Nov. 6.—Sociable of Co. B, 14th New York, in armory.
 - Nov. 10.—Joint athletic games of Co. E, 47th New York, and Brooklyn Athletic Club, in armory.
 - Nov. 14.—Athletic games of 13th New York, in armory.
 - Nov. 18, 19, 20.—Military carnival and fair, Gatling Gun Co. A, Orange, N. J.
 - Nov. 17.—Athletic games, Co. G, 12th New York, and West Side Athletic Club, in armory.
 - Nov. 18.—Annual drill and reception of 1st Battery Cadets, New York, in Wendel's Assembly Rooms.
 - Nov. 21.—Indoor games of the 23d New York, in armory.
 - Nov. 25.—Review of 47th N. Y. in armory.
 - Nov. 25.—Review and reception of 2d Battn., 14th New York.
 - Nov. 25.—Dance of Co. E, 13th New York, in armory.
 - Nov. 30.—Reception of Co. K, 12th N. Y., at Lenox Lyceum.
 - Dec. 7.—Reception of Co. B, 13th New York, and Vet. Vol. Fireman, in armory.
 - Dec. 31.—Concert of Co. K, 23d N. Y., at armory, Sousa's Band.
 - Dec. 31.—Review of 1st Battalion, 14th New York, in armory.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS.

A meeting of the National Council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was held at the Brevort House, this city, this afternoon (Wednesday, Oct. 21), at which were present Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A., Comdr. Gen.; Vice Comdrs. Gen. Admls. Bancroft G. Gherardi, U. S. N.; Richard W. Meade, U. S. N.; James H. Gilbert, of Chicago, and A. Floyd Delafield, of Connecticut; Chaplain Gen. Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, LL. D., D. C. L., of Philadelphia; Secretary Gen. James H. Morgan, of New York; Judge Adv. Gen. Frank M. Avery, of New York; Register Gen. Rev. Henry N. Wayne; Treasurer Gen. Edward S. Sayres; Historian Gen. Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A.; Recorder Gen. Frederick J. Huntington. The diploma of companionship in the order was duly approved and ordered to be issued to veteran and hereditary companions of the order. The design of this diploma is remarkably ornate, printed on parchment from steel plate, and embodies scenes from the four foreign wars of the United States, with military emblems and the various flags adopted by the government and with the insignia of the order in the foreground.

Charter companionship was conferred on the following gentlemen, who are to institute the three commanderies for which charters were granted in the States of California, Florida and Massachusetts: Prof. Edward S. Holden, of the Lick Observatory, California; A. S. Hubbard, president California Historical Society; Franklin B. Washington, Charles S. Greene, Horace Davis, D. Henshaw Ward, Bradner Wells Lee, Edwin R. Dimond, Winfield D. Jones, Robert Young Hayne, of the California Commandery; Lieut. James H. Bull, U. S. N.; Rear Adml. Stephen B. Luce, U. S. N.; Van Wyck S. Bull, James Hunter Bull, W. T. Cogswell, Charles F. Cogswell, W. O. H. Shepard, Lieut. John Gardner Quimby, U. S. N. Lieut. J. T. Myers, U. S. N.; Ensign John R. Edie, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. C. Almy, U. S. N.; Lieut.

Comdr. James R. Seifridge, U. S. N.; W. T. Shepard, J. A. B. Cogswell, William C. Howes, W. H. Milton, Jr., of the Florida Commandery; Edward H. Eldridge, Jr.; John Couper Edwards, W. L. Willey; Maj. Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. Zealus B. Tower, U. S. A.; Rodney MacDonough, Allen Arnold, William T. Williams and Gould Hoyt Bull, of the Massachusetts Commandery.

Gen. Samuel B. Frost, of St. Louis, was appointed State Secretary for Missouri; Capt. Rufus King, U. S. A., for New Jersey, and Charles H. Pugh for Ohio. The order, besides the national commandery, has seven State commanderies and several more are in course of organization, and the membership is rapidly increasing, being remarkable for the large percentage of distinguished Army and Naval officers as well as civilians on its rolls.

OFFICIAL DISPLEASURE.

(From the "Admiralty and Horse Guards" Gazette.)

The announcement that the Admiralty refused Lord Charles Beresford permission to be present on board the cruisers Powerful or Terrible during their steam trials has been received with astonishment, if not positive incredulity, by the public. The slight passed upon Lord Charles Beresford by the department of the crown under which he is serving is all the more marked, inasmuch as had he so chosen in the first instance, his lordship could very easily have obtained an invitation from the contractors and been present on board the vessels named as their guest. As a naval officer of rank and seniority, Lord Charles, however, thought the more courteous and straightforward way was to ask permission from the Admiralty, but his courtesy in the matter was not reciprocated. The Admiralty, or, to be more correct, the naval members of the Board of Admiralty, beheld an admirable opportunity for administering a direct snub to Lord Charles Beresford, and they hastened to avail themselves of it. In so doing they have, in our opinion, acted in not only an undignified and improper manner, but they have also brought grave discredit upon themselves as the administrators of a public service. Of course, the naval Lords never for one moment imagined that the facts would be made public. They presumed that Lord Charles Beresford would bear this slight as he has many another slight—in silence. Fortunately, however, the facts have come out, and the public is now afforded a magnificent object lesson as to the manner in which the Admiralty endeavors to suppress the slightest exhibition of independence on the part of a naval officer.

As we have said, we have reason to believe the naval members of the Board of Admiralty are alone responsible for the snub direct administered to Lord Charles Beresford. Although his lordship has been a somewhat caustic critic of Mr. Goschen's facts and figures, no one for a moment believes that the First Lord would have gone out of his way to obtain a mean and petty revenge by a display of unpardonable rudeness. No; the individuals directly responsible for the slight passed upon his lordship are Admirals Richards, Bedford, Fisher and Noel. We must candidly confess that we should have expected better things from Sir Frederick Bedford, but what has occurred is precisely what we should have looked for from officers with ideas and sentiments such as those which characterize now, as they have characterized throughout their public career, Admiral Sir F. W. Richards and Rear Admiral G. H. U. Noel. These of-



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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Army Building, New York, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing materials and work for construction of Concrete Battery at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Nov. 28, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, New London, Conn., October 28, 1896. Proposals for building gun emplacements on Great Gull Island, New York, will be received until noon, November 28, 1896, and then opened. For full information apply to SMITH S. LEACH, Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 1896. Sealed proposals for constructing gun emplacements and wharf at Sheridan Point, Va. will be received here until 12m, November 23, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAR. J. ALLEN, Majors, Engrs.



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fiere look upon the slightest show of independence in any naval officer as simply rank insubordination, and that a naval officer like Lord Charles Beresford should criticize and condemn the acts of his superiors is, from the point of view of Admirals Richards and Noel, little short of sheer mutiny. Of course, it is deplorable to find officers with short-sighted prejudices and narrow-minded ideas such as these in some measure entrusted with the administration of a great service. But are they in their views much in advance of three-fourths of the senior officers of the naval service? We throw not, though we freely admit that not many of the three-fourths would have behaved in such a "nasty" manner to a distinguished and gallant officer like Lord Charles Beresford, as have the three or four Admirals who have at present seats at the Admiralty. The fact is, however, that an utter repression of all independence or thought or ideas, much less the expression of the same, is the tendency of the whole of the training in the naval service. And to that fact, in our opinion, are due many other unpleasant facts. We are quite aware that, in a disciplinary force, every man cannot be a law unto himself, and that implicit and unquestioning obedience are essential. But in order to obtain this it is not necessary, and we certainly think it is not advisable to make human beings mere machines and sternly repress those healthy and vigorous sentiments of independence of thought and feeling which are in no wise inconsistent with the strictest discipline. Unfortunately, such has been the case in the naval service, and the slightest show of independence at any portion of a naval officer's career has too often, if not invariably, betokened its close.

GRANT'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

A description of Gen. Grant's personal appearance at this important period of his career may not be out of place here, particularly as up to that time the public had received such erroneous impressions of him. There were then few correct portraits of him in circulation. Some of the earliest pictures purporting to be photographs of him had been manufactured when he was at the distant front, never stopping in one place long enough to be "focused." Nothing daunted, the practitioners of that art which is the chief solace of the vain had photographed a burly beef contractor, and spread the pictures broadcast

as representing the determined, but rather robust, features of the coming hero, and it was some time before the real photographs which followed were believed to be genuine. False impressions of him were derived, too, from the fact that he had come forth from a country leather store, and was famous chiefly for striking sledgehammer blows in the field, and conducting relentless pursuits of his foes through the swamps of the Southwest. He was pictured in the popular mind as striding about in the most approved swashbuckler style of melodrama. Many of us were not a little surprised to find in him a man of slim figure, slightly stooped, five feet eight inches in height, weighing only a hundred and thirty-five pounds, and of a modesty of mien and gentleness of manner which seemed to fit him more for the court than for the camp. His eyes were dark-gray, and were the most expressive of his features. Like nearly all men who speak little, he was a good listener; but his face gave little indication of his thoughts, and it was the expression of his eyes which furnished about the only response to the speaker who conversed with him. When he was about to say anything amusing, there was always a perceptible twinkle in his eyes before he began to speak, and he often laughed heartily at a witty remark or a humorous incident.

His mouth, like Washington's, was of the letter-box shape, the contact of the lips forming a nearly horizontal line. This feature was of a pattern in striking contrast with that of Napoleon, who had a bow mouth, which looked as if it had been modeled after a front view of his cocked hat. The firmness with which the General's square-shaped jaws were set when his features were in repose was highly expressive of his force of character and the strength of his will power. His hair and beard were of a chestnut-brown color. The beard was worn full, no part of the face being shaved, but, like the hair, was always kept closely and neatly trimmed. Like Cromwell, Lincoln, and several other great men in history, he had a wart on his cheek. In his case it was small, and located on the right side just above the line of the beard. His face was not perfectly symmetrical, the left eye being a very little lower than the right. His brow was high, broad, and rather square, and was creased with several horizontal wrinkles, which helped to emphasize the serious and somewhat careworn look which was never absent from his countenance. This expression, however, was in no wise an indication of his nature, which was

always buoyant, cheerful, and hopeful. His voice was exceedingly musical, and one of the clearest in sound and most distinct in utterance that I have ever heard. It had a singular power of penetration, and sentences spoken by him in an ordinary tone in camp could be heard at a distance which was surprising. His gait in walking might have been called decidedly unmilitary. He never carried his body erect, and having no ear for music or rhythm, he never kept step to the airs played by the bands, no matter how vigorously the bass drums emphasized the accent. When walking in company there was no attempt to keep step with others. In conversing he usually employed only two gestures; one was the stroking of his chin beard with his left hand; the other was the raising and lowering of his right hand, and resting it at intervals upon his knee or a table, the hand being held with the fingers close together and the knuckles bent, so that the back of the hand and fingers formed a right angle. When not pressed by any matter of importance he was often slow in his movements, but when roused to activity he was quick in every motion, and worked with marvelous rapidity. He was civil to all who came in contact with him, and never attempted to snub any one, or treat anybody with less consideration on account of his inferiority in rank. With him there was none of the puppyism so often bred by power, and none of the dogmatism which Samuel Johnson characterized as puppyism grown to maturity.—From Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant," "Century Magazine" for November.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS OF THE SOUTH.

The Southern Railway, "Piedmont Air Line," has for distribution a book entitled "The Happy Hunting Grounds of the South." It is a very valuable book and contains a great deal of information for the sportsman who contemplates visiting the Southern States in search of game. These books can be had upon application to General Eastern Office, 271 Broadway, New York.

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BORN

EDWARDS—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 19, 1896, to the wife of Chief Engr. J. R. Edwards, U. S. N., a son.

JONES—At Governors Island, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1896, to the wife of F. M. Jones, Signal Sergeant, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—SAMPLE—On Oct. 26, by the Rev. John H. Elliott, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Archibald Campbell, 2d Lieut., 3d Art., U. S. A., to Miss Julia Defrees Sample, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Sample, of Washington, D. C.

GARDNER—SHIELDS—At Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1896, Dr. Charles H. Gardner, Asst. Surg. U. S. Marine Hospital Service, son of Lieut. Col. W. H. Gardner, Deputy Surg. Gen. U. S. A., and Miss Kate F. Shields, daughter of Mr. J. E. Shields, of Rochester, N. Y., and niece of the late Capt. John B. Johnson, 3d U. S. Cav.

STEVENS—HAND—At New York City, Oct. 21, 1896, Mr. Richard T. Stevens, brother of Lieut. C. J. Stevens, 9th U. S. Cav., to Miss Georgiana S. Hand.

HAMILTON—CREEL—At Louisville, Ky., Oct. 20, 1896, Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st U. S. Art., to Miss Nannie Thompson Creel.

WELD—BRANDRETH—At New York City, Oct. 6, 1896, Lieut. De Witt Clinton Weld, 23d Regt., N. G. N. Y., to Miss Bertha Brandreth, niece of Capt. H. J. Sloum, 7th U. S. Cav., and a cousin of Capt. H. D. Borup, Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

DIED.

CARR—At Chicago, Ill., Mrs. M. G. Carr, widow of Mr. Watson Carr and mother of Maj. C. C. Carr, 8th U. S. Cav.

CROWELL—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1896, Miner B. Crowell, formerly Acting Volunteer Lieutenant. U. S. N.

HAY—At Monticello, Fla., Mr. Turner Hay, father of Lieut. W. H. Hay, 10th U. S. Cav.

UPTON—At Big Rapids, Mich., Oct. 21, 1896, John B. Upton, brother of the late Gen. Emory Upton, and father of 2d Lieut. L. S. Upton, 21st Inf.

WINSLOW—At Florence, Italy, Oct. 22, 1896, Capt. Gordon Winslow, U. S. A., retired.

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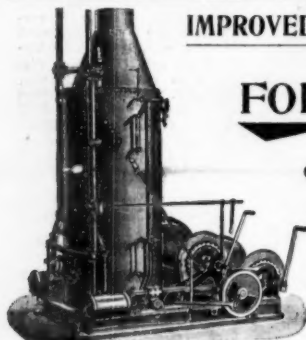
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